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The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1861).

WEATHER FORECAST.
RAINY.
Barometer 29.80
Temperature 3 p.m. 77
Humidity 3 p.m. 83

8144

日九月式十

FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1919.

五拜禮 萬十月壹英德會

SINGLE COPY: 10 CENTS.
\$35 PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

CIVIL WAR IN BERLIN.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS OCCUPIED.

People Fleeing From the City.

Copenhagen, January 7.
A telephone message from Berlin to Munich states that Civil War has begun in Berlin. All the banks have been barricaded. Members of the Spartacus group have captured a great number of public buildings. Thousands of armed Spartacists and also pro-Government citizens are crowding the streets. Fighting has started at several points and hundreds are fleeing from the city.

GOVERNMENT TROOPS V. SPARTACUS GROUP.

London, January 8.
A message from Frankfurt says a Council of War was held at Berlin in the Chancellor's Palace on the 6th, the Soviet Executive participating, at which the Government decided to use all its force to subdue the Spartacus group.

Herr Noske was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Government troops who were conveyed in motor cars to the centre of Berlin and are concentrating near the Chancellor's Palace.

The Government refused to negotiate with the Spartacus group. Both sides occupy positions in the Wilhelmstrasse, a hundred yards apart, and are prepared to fight.

PEACE NOT LIKELY BEFORE DECEMBER.

VERSAILLES CONFERENCE ABOUT END OF YEAR.

Paris, January 8.
The Peace Conference will begin with a discussion of the clauses of the Preliminary Peace Treaty. The task is likely to occupy two months. There will be a few plenary meetings. The bulk of the Conference work will be done by small committees or individual conversations. Already much ground has been cleared by the discussions at London, Paris, Rome, Tokyo and with President Wilson.

The three main points covered by the Preliminary Peace Treaty are the acceptance of the League of Nations on broad outlines, the amount of the indemnity to be paid by Germany and the manner of its payment, the new map of the world, showing the fresh frontiers of the European nations, and also the future of the German Colonies.

After the Inter-Allied Treaty is drafted, the enemy plenipotentiaries will be invited to come to Paris. The great plenary Congresses will hardly likely be held before the end of 1919.—Havas.

FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA RETURNS HOME.

Paris, January 8.
M. Noulen, the Ambassador of France to Russia, has arrived at Leith from Archangel, crossing the North Sea in the yacht *Yaroshanka*, formerly the famous Gordon Bennett's yacht *Lynx-Trata-Havas*.

THE FRENCH FLOODS SUBSIDE.

Paris, January 8.

The Seine flood has stopped.—Havas.

SERIOUS SHORTAGE OF COAL IN PARIS.

Paris, January 8.

The slow arrival of coal and other goods in Paris is causing danger of a serious shortage of fuel. M. Clemenceau gave instructions to double the traffic on the railways.—Havas.

AMERICAN ENGINEERS ON VISIT TO FRANCE.

Paris, January 8.

The American Engineers' Mission were received by the Chamber of Commerce at Marseilles. They visited the Port works at Marseilles and the Rhone Canal Province shipyards. They leave for Lyons.—Havas.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

SINN FEINER IMPRISONED.

London, Jan. 7.

The Sinn Fein M.P. Mr. Sears has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for delivering an inflammatory speech inciting the audience to shoot the authorities when occasion arose.

THE BAVARIAN REPUBLIC.

Amsterdam, Jan. 7.

The Bavarian Government has issued a statement that Bavaria is a Republic and a member of the United States of Germany. There will be a single Chamber Parliament, elected on equal suffrage with proportional representation. All citizens over twenty will vote.

BRITISH REVENUE RETURNS.

London, Jan. 7.

Imports in 1918 were £1,319,338,591, compared with £1,064,164,678 in 1917. Exports were £496,473,065, compared with £527,079,746.

INDIA'S ASPIRATIONS.

Delhi, Jan. 7.

In the National Congress a motion in favour of full provincial autonomy, and against special electorates for Europeans was carried by acclamation. The Congress passed formal resolutions of loyalty.

NOVELIST'S DEATH.

London, Jan. 7.

The death is announced of Matilda Bettina Edwards, the novelist.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH FORCES IN RUSSIA.

London, Jan. 8.
Reuter learns that the British force in Russia at present is under 20,000 rationed strength. There is not the slightest intention of increasing it. On the contrary, it is hoped the force will be replaced as soon as possible by men of the new volunteer army.

HUGE MINEFIELD ADRIFT.

Stockholm, Jan. 8.
It is reported than an entire minefield appears to be adrift towards the south coast of Sweden. Twenty exploded off the west of Denmark. Fishermen report that the North Sea is filled with an enormous number of small mines adrift of hitherto unknown construction.

LUDENDORFF'S DISGUISE.

Stockholm, Jan. 7.
The "Dagens Nyheter" authoritatively learns that Ludendorff is staying in south Sweden. The newspaper adds that he has adopted a fictitious name and title of the Finnish Legation Councillor, Ernst Lindstrom.

OBITUARY.

MR. A. SETH, I.S.O.

Many Hongkong residents will hear with regret that news has been received by cable of the death of Mr. Arathoon Seth, I.S.O., which took place in London on December 30.

Mr. Seth, who was 66 years of ago, was a well known figure in the Colony in the latter sixties and then on to his retirement in 1909. He was born in Hongkong and his father, Mr. Aviet Seth, was a prominent merchant. He was educated at St. Paul's College and was called to the Bar (Lincoln's Inn) in 1893. He entered the Hongkong Magistrate in 1868 and during his residence in the Colony occupied the positions of Clerk of Councils, Chief Clerk in the Colonial Secretary's Office, Valuer under Rating Ordinance, Superintendent of Opium Revenue, Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Secretary to the Sanitary Properties Commission, Acting Deputy Land Officer, Deputy Registrar and Appraiser of the Supreme Court, Commissioner for Oaths, and finally Registrar of the Supreme Court. The late Mr. Seth had three sons and two daughters; two of the former, Mr. J. Hennessy Seth and Mr. Haywood Seth, are well known members of the community.

The deceased was an exceedingly popular man in the Colony, possessing the happy facility for making friends, and great sympathy will be felt for the family in their bereavement.

CURIOUS CASE OF SUICIDE.

An enquiry was held by the Coroner, Mr. J. R. Wood, this morning, into the death of a Chinese female, aged 29, who committed suicide under somewhat peculiar circumstances.

The husband of the deceased stated that he was in bed with his wife and after they had been asleep, some time, his child began to cry. He turned round to awaken his wife to attend to the child and found her hanging by the neck to the curtain rod of the bed. The body was quite cold and the woman must have been dead some hours. No reason for the act could be assigned and the husband had always been on good terms with his wife. The woman had however appeared to be in a state of depression for some days prior to taking her life.

DAY BY DAY.

We recently commented that Chinese thieves are now making a virtue of necessity. Truth is refreshing. This morning when a Chinese was prosecuted before Mr. J. R. Wood for having pawned 13 pieces of clothing entrusted to him by his master, a laundryman in Yau Ma Tei, to be delivered to the Hong Fat shop, this is what he said: "Owing to some trouble in my country I had my family brought down here. My wage is \$6 a month, and is no sufficient for my existence. I desired to send my family to my country and as my master refused to give me a loan of \$16 I pawned the clothes to buy the fares."

Mr. Wood: "You have no right to pawn other people's things to get money for your family. Six weeks' hard labour."

We had almost begun to imagine that Mr. C. D. Melbourne's severe fine of \$10,000 on a Chinese junk master recently had scared away all traffickers in illicit opium from Hongkong; but we are disappointed. Yesterday, a very clever ruse of an opium smuggler was unearthed by the Detective Department. A very innocent-looking coolie was seen carrying a pail in which were Chinese crackers. After it was conveyed to its destination, the s.s. *Joshi Maru*, the Police began to busy themselves with examining it, and *torreco refers* to the pail had a false bottom and in it was concealed a quantity of opium. After a searching inspection of the crackers, it was observed that opium was secreted in them as well. Defendant pleaded to be a poor coolie and only "carried it for some one else." A fine of \$300 will carry its mission.

Yours etc.

HUMANITARIAN.

Hongkong, Jan. 10, 1919.

"VANITY FAIR."

A CLEVER ARTISTE.

There are some world-wide favourites out East with Edgar Warwick's "Vanity Fair" company. Miss Eileen Boyd, one of the most versatile artistes travelling anywhere, was one of the most popular stage-children on earth a few years ago. She sang whimsically in an extraordinarily fine voice, she looked very charming, and she had a radiant touch of humour. In London she created a furore in revue. But she has not the knack of settling down. She must keep moving, hence her visit to the East. When in London recently there were few people who saw her who recognised in her the child they had seen so recently. They did not suspect her of the incidental gifts she possessed. She is undoubtedly the finest step dancer now on tour in the Empire. From dramatic work as contralto-soloist to step-dancing is a big jump, but Miss Boyd has stepped to acquire facility in both specialities all the way down the range.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

(Wai-Tai-Yat Po's Service.)

Li Yuan-hung is looking forward to a trip to Europe.

Muk Wing-sun writes stating that Lung Chai-kwong's troops in Hainan have been disarmed, some being sent to Yunnan and some north.

Shanghai, Jan. 9.

Complying with Li Shan's request, the Cabinet has passed a resolution prohibiting Sun Yat-sen, Ng King-lin and other political offenders. A mandate will be issued immediately.

The Government has approached the Four Powers Group for a loan to reorganise affairs in the North and South, but the Group will not begin negotiations until peace has been actually established.

Chu Kai-kim, the chief delegate, telegraphs to Peking that all quarters are quite satisfied at the absence of military men at the peace conference.

British and American newspaper correspondents have met together and discussed how China should settle her domestic trouble. They advocate the following measure:—1. The old Parliament should be allowed to make a Constitution within a time-limit one month after which it should be dissolved, after recognizing the election of Chu Sui-cheong as President and electing a Vice-President. 2. The new Parliament should recognise the election of a Vice-President by the old Parliament. 3. Both Parliaments should be dissolved simultaneously. 4. The Vice-President should not be a military man. 5. Abolish the tuchun, inspecting commissioner system. 6. All soldiers to be under direct control from the Central Government, no soldiers to be stationed in provincial capitals, and all administrative powers to be entrusted with the Civil Governor. 7. All secret agreements and loans made after the outbreak of the European War should be published, and those agreements and loans that are injurious to the country should be cancelled. The Peace Conference should be held in Shanghai Settlement.

No-one can see the abominable cruelty to animals which is such a common sight here without feeling a sense of shame that no one comes forward to champion the cause of our dumb creatures. Does it mean that we are all so intent on dollar-grabbing that we have no thought for God's animals? Let the Colony stir itself to what is an elementary duty. I trust that the Society will soon be revived, and if it is, I shall be only too happy to become a member. The Telegraph is doing a good work by taking this matter up.

Yours etc.

HUMANITARIAN.

Hongkong, Jan. 10, 1919.

THE S.S. POLYPHEMUS.

STRIKES ROCK NEAR HONGKONG.

The Blue Funnel steamer Polypheus, which left Hongkong at 2.30 p.m. on January 8, has returned to Hongkong, having touched a rock just outside the Harbour.

The Polypheus was homeward bound. Her return to the Colony was delayed by the thick fog outside, but the damage is of a very minor character and it is expected that she will be ready to put to sea again during the course of the next few days.

She being "dead on the green" after having hole cut is another unusual sailing incident but one with which we are not at present concerned.

We admit that the mackie or niblick is the more usual club with which to lay things "dead on the green" and that, possibly, Julius was dead before he landed there, but we still think our theory that he was killed with a putter is the correct one. It is only fair to take it for granted that Julius was a great driver—witness the manner in which he always drove his enemies before him—and we maintain that he was on the green in one and down in two with his putter.

His being "dead on the green" after having hole cut is another unusual sailing incident but one with which we are not at present concerned.

Exchange.

DON'T FORGET.

HONGKONG C. O. v. NAVY.

The following will represent the Club on their ground on Saturday, 11th January, at 2.15 p.m.:—T. E. Pearce (Captain), F. J. de Rome, D. E. Donnelly, P. W. S. Evans, P. Jacks, R. Kennedy, M. H. Mass, Capt. Murray, F. Sutton, R. N. Thomas, and G. T. Walker.

FOR THE HUMOROUS.

THE DEATH OF JULES CAESAR.

It is suggested that the historical theory of Caesar having been done to death by Casca and Brutus with the aid of swords, is entirely erroneous and that in reality Caesar was clubbed to death, the scene of his death being the Gulf Links in the outskirts of Rome. Furthermore, the science of deduction enables us to give the place of his death in more exact detail and we can safely say that the actual spot was on the "green" of a hole which was a "Bogey 3." To some this may seem blasphemy as records that have been accepted as history for years and years and years, should not be casually put aside; but a perusal of the deductions by which our belief has been arrived at will, we think, convince anyone who survives the reading.

In the first place, we maintain that Caesar was a Golfer and that his final words were "A 2-Brutus." Having got as far as this we are faced with the problem:—Why should he be killed immediately after saying those three words? The problem seems a knotty one, but we suggest that the explanation of the whole matter is as follow:

Julius (Caesar, we refer to) had arrived in the Finals of the Golf Championship of Rome and his opponent was Casca who was "some" golfer. Matters were fairly even during the game and when, towards the end of the match, they drove from the Tee of the "Bogey 3" hole, they stood "All square." This hole Julius did in two and it was when he said to Brutus who was scoring and, incidentally, umpiring, "A 2-Brutus!" that the enraged Casca, who had only halved with Bogey, smote Julius on the head with his club and laid him "dead on the green."

Julius ought never to be dragged in as being partly responsible for Julius' death for at the crucial moment he was trying to write down Julius' 2 with the rubber end of his pencil—the shock having been considerable. Some latter-day "deducers" attempt to belittle the theory that Julius was killed on the green and that we must say that their idea that Julius holed out with his mackie from some distance off the green and that the enraged Casca, therewith smote him one with a mackie and laid him "dead on the green," is plausible.

We admit that the mackie or niblick is the more usual club with which to lay things "dead on the green" and that, possibly, Julius was dead before he landed there, but we still think our theory that he was killed with a putter is the correct one. It is only fair to take it for granted that Julius was a great driver—witness the manner in which he always drove his enemies before him—and we maintain that he was on the green in one and down in two with his putter.

His being "dead on the green" after having hole cut is another unusual sailing incident but one with which we are not at present concerned.

Exchange.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre, 9.15 p.m.

Coronet Theatre, 9.15 p.m.

Empress Hall, 9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre, 9.15 p.m.

Coronet Theatre, 9.15 p.m.

Theatre Royal, 9.15 p.m.

Empress Hall, 9.15 p.m.

Coronet Theatre, 9.15 p.m.

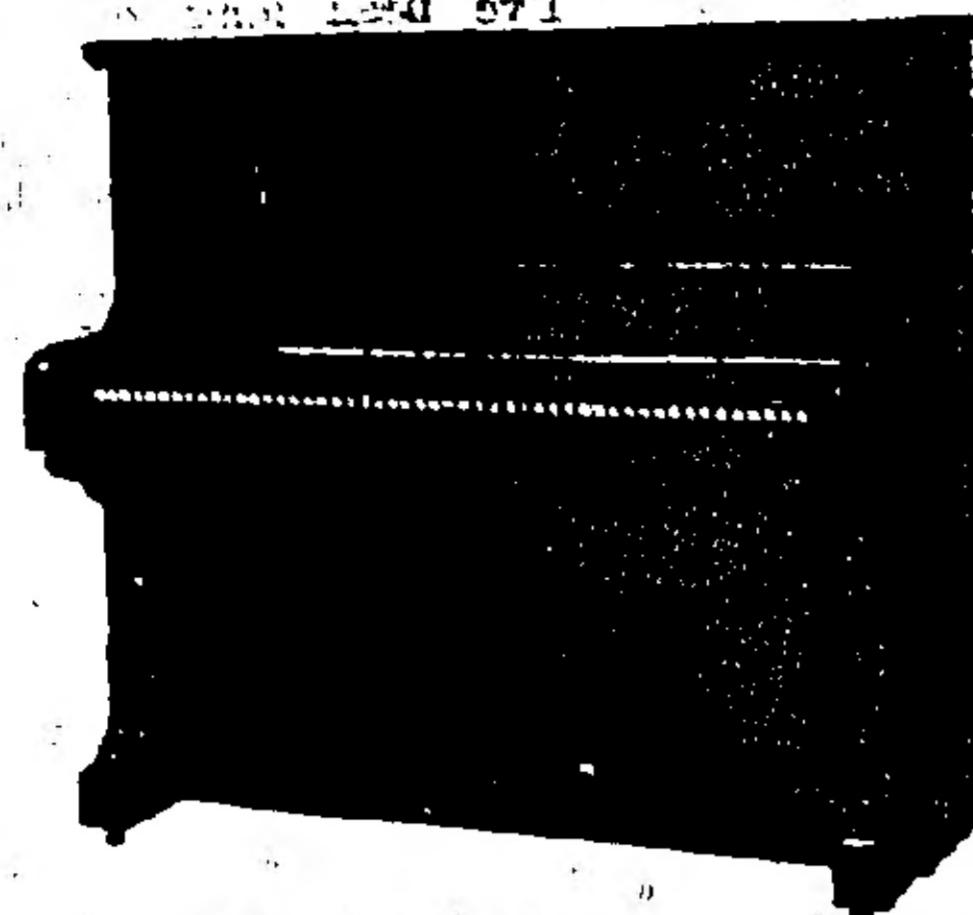
Theatre Royal, 9.15 p.m.

UNITY NEEDED.

ANOTHER WILSON SPEECH.

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lad's musket or sword up above the mantelpiece, but never hang the yard-stick up. There is nothing discreditable in the yard-stick of this. Dr. Perceval said: "In my opinion the decrease of insanity is chiefly due to the fact that people are now getting better wages than they got before the war. A large proportion of those who enter asylums come from the ranks of the unemployed." This is a very unstable section of the community. A tremendous number of them are often on the point of breaking down in normal times, but now that there is no unemployment they are better fed and clothed, and consequently do not fall to the breaking-point. There are other causes of insanity, of course, but among the poorer people this is the great cause."

"It is honorable not as an instrument but as a symbol of self-sacrifice and a friend of mine said very truly, 'When peace is conducted in the spirit of war there would be no war.' When business is done with the point of view of the soldier who is serving his country, then business will be as historic as war. I believe that from generation to generation steps of that sort are gaining more and more and men are beginning to see not perhaps the golden age but an age which is conducting them from victory to victory and may lead us to an elevation which we can see the things for which the heart of mankind has longed."

DECREASE IN INSANITY.
The appearance of the Rochdale Guardians that in their area insanity has substantially decreased since the outbreak of the war is not an isolated one. In consequence of "Woman's Rights" with all its attendant human rights which her poor people are fighting for, the flower of our army is now composed of men who have been trained to think that they live and not in the state of the day. If it is not that, why is it that you hang the

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NOTICES

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Telephone 15.

DEATH.
SETH.—On December 30, 1918, at London, Arathoon Seth, I. S. O., aged 66 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1919.

LAST NIGHT'S MASS MEETING.

If the idea ever prevailed in official or other quarters that the public of Hongkong is indifferent regarding the type of government it possesses, last night's mass meeting in the Theatre Royal should once and for all shatter any such misapprehension. The size of the audience, its representative character and the enthusiasm with which the amended resolution was carried—these are factors which show that the Colony is in dead earnest on the question of constitutional reform. For all too long Hongkong has painfully laboured under an effete system of government, which might have suited it in the early days of its history and might even now serve for possessions which are in the infancy of colonial development. But no sane man can for a moment argue that our present rule is either appropriate to the times or sound in its application to the public of this Colony. We have to remember that Hongkong is a great commercial and shipping centre, that the majority of the Britishers here—if, indeed, not all—are of a type distinctly above the average run of electors at home; that they contribute largely to the taxes; and that they seriously demand, not release from civic responsibility, but a greater share in it. That latter point sums up the meaning of last night's gathering. There is a popular desire for the rights of citizenship, and the men at the back of the movement are neither Socialist extremists nor unreasoning Bolsheviks: they are the best types of Britishers, men who are helping to build up the prosperity of the Colony and who are real assets of the Empire. Therefore, the demand cannot be brushed aside with a wave of the hand as an unjustifiable request by unreasonable people.

It is true that the original resolution drawn up by the Committee of the Constitutional Reform Association did not receive the endorsement of the meeting, and that more than one idea was reflected in the amendments submitted. But that very fact serves to emphasise the sincerity of those present. If the meeting had merely said "Yea" to all that was proposed, the movement might easily have been viewed as a "put up thing" on the part of a few disgruntled men. As events turned out, it was obvious that the whole question had been fully considered by the public, and in this regard it cannot be overlooked that every one of the amendments aimed at a more thorough-going and democratic reform than was indicated in the original resolution. There was absolute unanimity on one point—that extensive reform in the Colony's Constitution is necessary. The only difference revealed was in the degree of that reform. Mr. McGuigan's suggestion—that all the Unofficials be directly elected by the public—was, from a logical point of view, unanswerable, and if it had been actually put to the vote we are inclined to think that it would have been cordially endorsed. But there was no direct poll on the merits of this particular proposal, owing to another amendment being passed by a big majority, and the scheme ultimately approved must be regarded as a compromise. The difference between the accepted amendment and the original proposition is that instead of the Chamber of Commerce electing two members, it may choose one, the other seat being left to the discretion of the voting body, in whose hands the Constitutional Reform Association suggested that the appointment of three Unofficials should rest. That proposal, as far as goes, is an improvement on the original idea, but it could have been even still further improved upon. Remembering that Hongkong is a great commercial centre, we think it only right that the Chamber of Commerce should elect a member to the Legislative Council, but we should like to see all the other Unofficial seats, excepting, perhaps, the Chinese, chosen by the public.

There are good reasons why the Chamber of Commerce should have its own nominee, but we know of none on which a like claim by the Justices of the Peace can be sustained. After all, the meeting was concerning itself with the Unofficial seats. The Justices of the Peace comprise some sixty Officials and about double that number of Unofficials. The Officials are already well enough represented on the Council, while among the Unofficial J.P.'s there are many members of the Chamber of Commerce, who, under the scheme proposed, if they happen also to be included in the general electorate, will have three votes. We know of no good reason why the Justices of the Peace should be given the privilege of choosing one of the Unofficial members. We have no complaint against the men who in the past have represented the J.P.'s; it is against the fact of specific representation, apart altogether from the particular nomine, that we set our face. Give the Chamber of Commerce one seat, by all means; but let all the other Unofficials be directly elected by the public. However, this question of reform can only be approached step by step. The scheme now advocated may not meet the entire wishes of the public. It is, at any rate, a big improvement on the existing system and a distinct advance upon the original reform advocated in the notice convening the meeting. No-one will suggest that it is perfect. But, on the principle that half a loaf is better than no bread, we can cordially associate ourselves with it. The main fact is that there is widespread dissatisfaction with the present system, and until that system is greatly modified, discontent, if not something very much stronger, will continue to manifest itself.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S DESPATCH.

If the German drive of April had battered its way through to the Channel ports, German guns would have dropped a gigantic barrage behind which German armies could have been ferried across to invade England. This perhaps was the vision in Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's mind when on April 12 he ordered every British soldier in France and Flanders to fight to the end with their backs to the wall. The German then sought a decision by the great attack towards Amiens and eventually on to Calais. Such was the position facing the Allied Command in April, 1918. It was a position full of difficulties and of dangers. As Sir Douglas Haig says, in his Despatch, published yesterday, the German attacks in April tapped the entire resources of the Allies. Manifestly the Germans had resolved that if they could wreck the British Army they might not only push aside the French for a time and command the Oise avenue to Paris but force their way into the very important position of Amiens within a few days' march. We were in a well-nigh desperate position. The German attacks were almost perfectly designed and executed on a grandiose Napoleonic scale and with at least three to one against our infantry and two to one against our artillery, while their reserves were ample. Had the British been cut away from their sea base or driven far back in any direction or crushed to bits at any point, the war would have been lost. No one denies that our line was imperilled and was too weak, but the invincible hardihood of our soldiers of all ranks saved our Empire from disaster.

DEFENSIVE TACTICS.

The British military policy, as we all know, and which Sir Douglas Haig emphasises in his Despatch, was to maintain an active defence until an equilibrium of strength had been reached. The British retreats were the adaptability of military resources rather than strategic defeat. In point of fact, retreats have been prominent features in the careers of almost every great leader of large armies in prolonged campaigns. Wellington's long drawn campaigns in the Peninsula contained as many retreats as advances and he retired in order to join Blucher before his victory at Waterloo. Wellington's army retired more often than Haig's. The British retreat was orderly and able, skilful and brave. Was the retreat uncalled for? Was it necessarily precipitate? The answer to these questions is an emphatic negative. The damage inflicted by German arms on the Allied line had not dented the Allied morale. The German flood failed to burst through its dam. The British, by accepting the defensive, were bound to suffer losses of ground, positions, guns and prisoners during the enemy drive. The British on the defensive finally tired out the offensive and the patient and alert Foch awaited the moment when the enemy over-reached himself or faltered from exhaustion, and his problem was to take the offensive at the close of the German attack. Foch's strategy was to husband his men by defensive warfare.

HISTORIC DAYS.

The series of attacks which were launched between August and November were unique in the history of the war. We saw the stampede that was caused in the German ranks—and Fritz was kept continually on the run—culminating on November 13th in an ignominious defeat of the enemy. As Sir Douglas Haig aptly says—"In three months of epic fighting the British armies in France brought to a sudden and dramatic end the great wearing-out battle of the past four years. The annals of the war hold a record of no more wonderful recovery than that which, three months after the tremendous blows showered upon them on the Somme and the Lys, saw the undefeated British armies advancing from victory to victory." The harvest from Foch's strategy was rich in results, entangling in the desert Hindenburg's armies. Any other three months in the history of the human race appear trivial compared with the miraculous transformation in the fortunes of the civilised world between July and November. The Allies' hopes were in the years and not in the months, and in October the civilised world rubbed its eyes to see the German hordes defeated in engagements, and the march of the great events was with bewildering speed.

When Greek meets Greek the real tug of war begins. The same applies at times to Indians. Two Indians had gone down yesterday at 2 p.m. from Hongkong to Yau Ma Tei by the ferry and at the ferry wharf a great commotion arose. These two Indians began to labour an Indian watchman, who, it was stated, refused to allow them to use the entrance passage as exit. A fight ensued and the Police had to be called. The first defendant was recognised as an old comrade, having been previously hauled up for being drunk and causing trouble. It was the same this time. A \$10 fine will keep him sober for some time. Abdulla bhi, brother Abdulla, got off Scott free.

DAY BY DAY.

NOTHING IS LAW THAT IS NOT REASON.

To-morrow is the 59th birthday of Earl Curzon.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 3½d.

Once again there was a clean bill of health yesterday.

We see from a Home paper that Sir James Cantlie has quite recovered from the operation on his eye.

His Lordship Sir Haviland de Saumarez will arrive in the Colony on about the 18th instant and will sit in Full Court at the Supreme Court on January 20th.

Six stall-keepers were summoned for obstructing the pavement in Jubilee Street thus causing inconvenience to the public in that locality. As they were cautioned before, Mr. Melbourne fined them \$3 each.

Professor C. A. Middleton Smith, M. Sc., M.I.M.E. (Dean of the Faculty of Engineering, Hongkong University) has kindly consented to distribute the prizes to the boys of the Diocesan School and Orphanage on Saturday, the 18th inst., at noon.

Living near the Theatre Royal is now a treat. Last evening and last night till 12 o'clock the air was rent by the powerful voice of one of the "Vanity Fair" artists. Presumably the Company was rehearsing. At any rate, this loud singing was the best form of publicity the troupe could choose to announce their arrival here.

Yesterday at 11.35 p.m. a fire broke out amongst a quantity of loose cotton yarn stacked in an alleyway between 397A and 397B, Queen's Road West, the property of the Lap Si firm, of 229, Des Voeux Road Central. The damage, which is estimated at \$60, is covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown. The Fire Brigade attended to extinguish the conflagration.

Even the blind are unfeared by the Chinese thief. A blind person in a rope maker's shop was deprived of a jacket yesterday. The blind have a sense of feeling and this man gave the alarm. Another Chinese, noticing a jacket under the arms of the thief, chased him and had him arrested. Defendant said the blind man's younger brother gave him the jacket, but the blind man had no brother. The case was adjourned.

The audience which gathered at the Victoria Theatre last night to witness the first epoch of Pathé's wonderful film d'art, "The Count of Monte Cristo," was delighted with this masterpiece of cinema production. The setting of the piece was most artistic, the acting powerful and convincing, and the unfolding of the first part of the story such as to promise added pleasure in the subsequent epochs. This film is really magnificent, and no-one should miss any single part of it. The first episode will continue to be shown up to the 12th inst., and the second epoch will be screened on the 16th instant.

When Greek meets Greek the real tug of war begins. The same applies at times to Indians. Two Indians had gone down yesterday at 2 p.m. from Hongkong to Yau Ma Tei by the ferry and at the ferry wharf a great commotion arose. These two Indians began to labour an Indian watchman, who, it was stated, refused to allow them to use the entrance passage as exit. A fight ensued and the Police had to be called. The first defendant was recognised as an old comrade, having been previously hauled up for being drunk and causing trouble. It was the same this time. A \$10 fine will keep him sober for some time. Abdulla bhi, brother Abdulla, got off Scott free.

ROBBIE'S LETTERS.

TO HIS NEPHEW IN AN ENGLISH HOSPITAL.

Hongkong, 8th Jan., 1919.

Dear Alick,

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WOOLEN & COTTON
FANCY
BLANKETS.
CAN USED FOR BATH GOWNS.
PINK, BLUE, GRAY, & BROWN COLOURS
SIZE 64 X 78 PRICE \$8.50 EACH
ALL WOOL WHITE
BLANKETS
PRICE \$35.00 A PAIR
FINE B.P.Y. BLANKET
\$1.75 \$2.75 \$4.00
YEE SANG FAT CO.
34, Queen's Road Central

THE NEW PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

LIST OF GRADUATES.

"Hongkong Telegraph" Special.
History records innumerable cases of leaders of men being murdered in cold blood. Dr. Sidonio Paes, the head of the Republic of Portugal, is one of these unfortunate victims. Since the establishment of a Republic in 1910, Portugal has been surged by revolutionary movements. There were three Presidents before Dr. Paes. None of these held office for the full term of four years. The Liberal Government was overthrown on December 12, 1917, and Dr. Sidonio Bernardino Cardoso de Silva Paes, the leader of the Revolutionary Party, succeeded Dr. Bernardino Machado. Dr. Sidonio Paes's party united the most divergent elements—the Socialists, Labourites, Monarchists with ultra-Republicans and the capitalist interests. The meteoric rise of Dr. Paes roused the jealousy of his enemies and on December 14 last year he was assassinated while driving to Lisbon station en route to Oporto.

SECRET SOCIETY PLOT

Reuter has not supplied us with any further information beyond the meagre details of the foul murder. A little light is now being shed on the incident. It is stated that a Secret Society with very wide ramifications still exists in Portugal. They hatched a plot recently to kill the President and a hundred highly-placed officials. It appears that a Portuguese soldier was a member of this Secret Society, and when the lots were cast they fell on this soldier to execute the task of assassinating the President. His conscience revolted against his taking the life of a man who was a friend of the country. He went up to the commandant of the Regiment and disclosed the facts to him, and requested him to incarcerate him as he feared the Secret Society members would decapitate him. Precautions were immediately taken and three days before the recent tragedy an attempt had been made on the late President's life, but it ended in failure. Probably, the authorities found it difficult to run to earth all the Secret Society members. Dr. Paes died at the hand of an assassin on December 14th last. The crowd became so infuriated that they lynched the assassin. Paes's Government gave the greatest satisfaction to the whole country, except to that group who wanted to kill the President.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

The new Government came into power towards the end of December, and we do not know what their programme is. The present Government is a representative one, we are told, and the selections very good. There have been many changes in the new Cabinet. There are only two or three members of the old Government in the new composition, and these are holding new posts.

THE CABINET.

The Portuguese Cabinet is as follows:

Premier and Minister of the Interior.—Senor Joao Tamagnini Barbosa.

Minister of Justice.—Senor Afonso Melo.

Minister of Finance.—Senor Ventura Malheiro Reymao.

Minister of War.—General Corte Real.

Minister of Marine.—Senhor Souza Faro.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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BEEF MUTTON LAMB
RABBITS HARES
SAUSAGES BRAWN PRESS'D BEEF.

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Nets, Laces

AND

TRIMMINGS

Everything Suitable for
Evening Gowns.

Phone 644.

CORONET

MAY WE DRAW THE ATTENTION of residents of the Peak who, by reason of the shortened tramway service, are unable to get down to the 9.15 p.m. performance, to our 6 p.m. matinees!
WE ARRANGE IT so that the picture finishes before 7.40 p.m. thus allowing plenty of time for them to catch
THE 8 O'CLOCK CAR.

THEATRE

JAPANESE FORGE.

A young man named Fujimichi, aged 24, has been arrested in Kyoto on a charge of forging shares of the Shanghai Stock and Produce Exchange, a Japanese institution recently established at Shanghai. In his possession are making investigations to over Y100,000. The police have found 104 forged shares of this concern, of a face value of Y52,000. It is said that this man has already secured much money by disposing of similar false stocks. The total supposed value of the shares he has forged is said to amount

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on Saturday January 11th 1919.
DINNER \$1.00
DANCE \$1.00
FULL STRING ORCHESTRA
(SEVEN PERFORMERS)
D. M. GOODALL
Manager.

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Developing & Printing
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26, Des Voeux Road Central.

THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the creditors of the Company will be held on Saturday the 25th day of January 1919 at the registered office of the Company, St George's Building, Chater Road Victoria Hongkong at 11 o'clock in the forenoon pursuant to the provisions of Section 181 of the Companies Ordinance 1911.

At this meeting the creditors will be asked to determine whether an application shall be made to the Court for the appointment of any person as Liquidator in the place of or jointly with Hugh Frank Campbell the Liquidator appointed by the Company or for the appointment of a Committee of inspection.

Dated the 6th January 1919.

H. F. CAMPBELL
Liquidator,
The China Light & Power Company Limited.

CHINA MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI & MANILA.

THE Steamship

"NANKING"

Having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading duly endorsed for counter-signature and take immediate delivery of their cargo from ship's side or Company's lighters, into which all the cargo is being landed.

Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately, and cargo remaining in lighters on and after Sunday, 12th inst., will be landed at consignee's risk and expense. Cargo undelivered on and after Friday, 16th inst., will be subject to rent.

All chafed, broken and damaged packages, will be landed into Company's Godown where it will be examined on Tuesday, 15th inst., at 10 a.m.

No claim will be recognised after the goods have left the ship or Company's lighters and Godown.

All claims against the steamer should be presented within two weeks of the ship's arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

O. H. RITTER.

Agent.

Prince's Building, Ground Floor,
Hongkong, 16th January 1919.

"Vivella"

SHIRTS - PYJAMAS
DRESSING GOWNS.

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"Vivella" is exceptionally refined in appearance, washes splendidly and does not shrink.

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DYE

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or SOFT
DOUBLE
CUFF.

in SMART DESIGNS
TAFFETA, FLANNEL
ZEPHYR, OXFORD
etc. etc.

JAMES STEER.

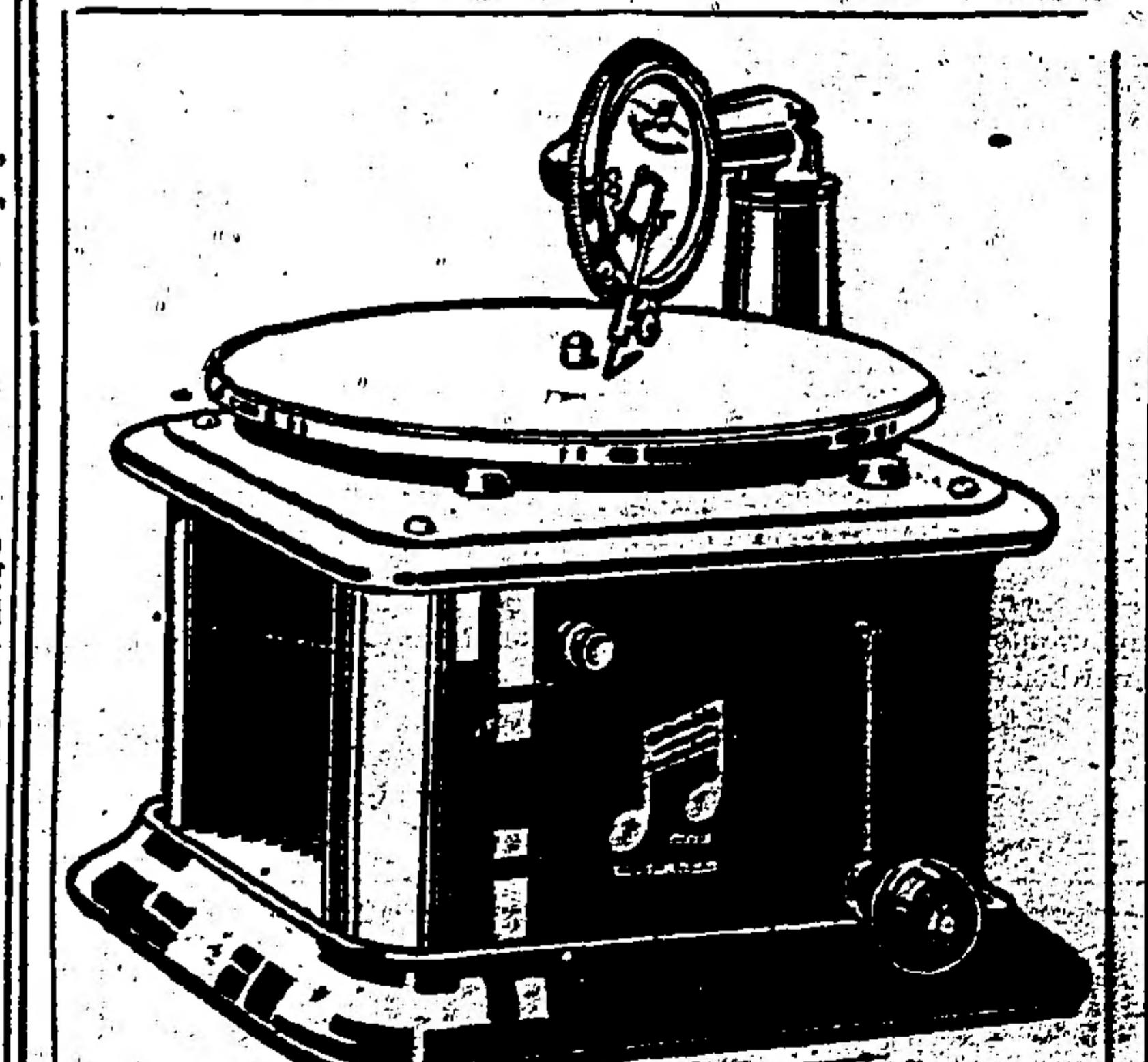
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STRAITS, BURMA, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,
EGYPT &c.
FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON VIA SINGAPORE,
PENANG, COLOMBO & PORT SAID.

S.S.	leave Hong-kong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
NORE	23rd February	30th March	8th April
NOVARA	9th March	13th April	22nd April
NETTLE	26th March	30th April	10th May

FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO & BOMBAY.

DILWARA	11 Jan., 4 p.m.	due Bombay about	27 January
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FOR SHANGHAI.

DILWARA to Shanghai only

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FREIGHTS & FURTHER INFORMATION apply to:
P. & O. S. N. Co. E. V. D. Part,
Hongkong, 9th January, 1919.
Superintendent.



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FROM HONGKONG FOR VANCOUVER
VIA
USUAL PORTS OF CALL.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN	15th January
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	20th February
EMPEROR OF ASIA	20th March
MONTEAGLE	5th April
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	17th April
EMPEROR OF ASIA	15th May
MONTEAGLE	10th June
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	12th June
EMPEROR OF ASIA	10th July

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GENERAL AGENT,
Phone 782.

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For freight or passage, apply to

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Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

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Lading with transhipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.
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Said.

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DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN VIA SINGAPORE.

"INDUS MARU" Wednesday 15th January, Noon.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PORTSWETTEHAM, PENANG
AND COLOMBO.

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NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOYAMA & YOKOHAMA.

"ARABIA MARU" Saturday, 11th January, 3 p.m.
"CHICAGO MARU" Sunday, 19th January, at 3 p.m.

KEELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have
excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon pas-
sengers and will arrive at and depart from the Seon Yip
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"KAIJO MARU" Sunday, 12th January, at 10 a.m.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
K. YAMASAKI,
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IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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"HOTELLERS."**A NEW TYPE?**

If London were suddenly to be depopulated, and Macaulay's New Zealanders were to visit its remains, he would at once make an entry in his notebook: "Just as it fell, in 1918, London was about to convert herself into a group of hotels." He would notice the scaffolding in Piccadilly, in Bloomsbury, &c., which waitonly men and bricksto raise up palaces of 800 bedrooms; he would find out in the deserted British Museum Library that during the last generation London has witnessed the opening of the Cecil, the Savoy, the Ritz, the Carlton, of scores of smaller hotels; he would discover that service flats are twenty years old, that the hoary Grand Hotel is barely over 40 . . . and he would conclude that a profound change must, inside 30 years, have come over the Londoner's way of living.

The observant traveller would be right. Fifty years ago there were hotels only for travellers, and except Marini's (now Claridge's), they were rather bad; the young blood, if he owned no club and disdained a tavern, could not turn into the Berkeley Grill, but ate a solitary meal on his Jermyn-street mahogany, assisted by a maid-servant brought across from Willis's Rooms. As for a suite in a hotel, he never dreamt of it; later, when hotels arose, for a long time the "hoteller" was looked upon as the hidden hand which menaced the English home, Sunday, the joint, the King, and the country.

FEOM HOME TO HOTELS.
The times have changed swiftly. To day the hotel is monopolising streets spawning into districts, in the shape of "private" hotels, boarding-houses, service flats, such as St. James's Court, and it is not built for the traveller.

Sir Arthur Fell, in his speech on the Channel Tunnel, revealed that in 1911 only 200,000 foreigners visited this country; if we multiply this by ten to take in the provinces, and assume the lengthy stay of a week a head, this works out at only 40,000 beds—enough to fill only 50 large hotels! Therefore, the hotels do not live only on the traveller, but on the resident.

This resident, the "hoteller," owes his origin to multiple causes. One is the small family, every day more prevalent among the well-to-do; the old Victorian house was built for the mother of six; the mother of two finds it unmanageable, hard to keep clean, expensive to warm; more and more she finds it impossible to staff; if she secures servants they refuse to stay, rebel against the stairs and the catacombs in the basement. If she wants to live Central London, she seeks in vain a small house, and so she turns to the hotel.

She turns to it, too, because she is changing, revolting against a home that restricts her liberty as a gas-mask restricts breathing. She is tired of carpets to shift, curtains to clean, drains to flush, snow to clear, of slates, locks, beggars, canvassers, caretakers, rates, pipes, ranges, charwomen and mice.

Since about 1895 the restaurant has introduced her to good food; now she is realising that household work is specialist work, and that the hotel, catering for 500 can house her cheaply and comfortably. Today thousands of couples and many families live in hotels and have no possessions beyond those they can pack in their trunk.

Such a condition is slowly producing a new type, which we can call the "hoteller." It is infinitely removed from the steady housekeeper. Being well-to-do and having sloughed off most of the cares of those who control servants and ponder meals, it turns to outside interests; naturally, therefore, the hoteller grows pleasure-loving, and it is him you meet in numbers at matinees, fashionable lectures, and dancing dinners.

Being endowed with time to fill instead of being loaded with duties for which time must be found, the hoteller develops a

U.S. MILITARY SECRET.**AIRPLANES DIRECTED BY
RADIO-TELPHONE.**

Washington, November 15.—Squadrons of American airplanes fighting in France up to the moment of the armistice, were manoeuvring under the vocal orders of the squadron commander that reached each pilot by radio telephone. News of the successful development of this device, hitherto a military secret, though some inkling of it had reached the Germans just before hostilities ceased, as allowed to become public to-day by Mr. John R. Ryan, director of aircraft production.

"There are some details concerning it which we cannot discuss yet," Mr. Ryan said, "but the radio devices worked out during months of experiment went into actual service some weeks ago. I have myself, standing on the ground, given orders to a squadron flying in the air and watched them manoeuvre accordingly. The transmission of the voice is clear enough to be heard distinctly through the sound of the air-plane motor. It is in every way the most satisfactory means of communicating between planes in the air and from the ground to planes."

Mr. Ryan said he could not discuss the distances over which the radio telephone has worked, but it is known to be a matter of some miles.

certain instability of temperament; he lives in a public light which compels adoration, which stimulates the taste to excel in clothing; noise and promiscuity breed in him a nervous exasperation which drives him towards outside interests, some of them intelligent, some merely puerile.

GREATING A NEW HOME.
Also he "naturalises"; the hoteller grows aware of community with his fellow-dwellers; he develops a sort of loyalty to his hotel, and a property therein. He makes his friends in the lounge; loves and loses in the lift. He forms cliques, card-cliques, dinner and dancing cliques; he has broken down the home idea, reduced it to the need for a dormitory; and creates a new home within the hotel, from which he regards as an intruder the stranger who poaches upon his favourite chair.

It is easy to attack the hoteller. The hoteller of to-day, modest pioneer of to-morrow, certainly suffers from undue excitement, from an excess of light and bands; mixed in with hurried travellers and urgent merry-makers, he finds few opportunities for thought, for the retirement within self which is necessary to all who would enjoy a full life. In a family residential hotel he can attain it, but in most hotels he can think no more quietly than on the top of an omnibus. Nor does he think individually; the hotel meals do not express his own taste; the hotel furniture does not correspond with his temperament; he tends to develop uniformity, to produce a type, which is not as good as producing a man.

But the hoteller can fairly claim that he is advancing civilisation by a step; that he is living in a more rational way than the householder became he is releasing life from the sterile cares that absorb. His pleasure may be mechanical, but still they are pleasures, and so he stands for the view that the best thing in life is pleasure.

Notably he can claim that the private house is mentally frowny, that it breeds a human hermit-crab, suspicious of the stranger, inclined to change, and secretly tyrannic.

The hoteller is certainly socialising life, helping it to produce communal organisations, breaking down barriers to easy intercourse, and creating a society where formality can decay. There are services, and if the pioneer hoteller is a little over-excited and flighty he shares those faults with all pioneers; he cannot avoid it; he is not consciously making for a new order, he is merely the first result of a new order which is a good one because it differs from yesterday's. —W. L. George in the *Daily Chronicle*.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	Per Freight Applied To	To be Pre- pared.
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JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Shanghai via Foochow	Taihang	J. M. Co.	11, Jan.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Mitsushima	N. Y. K.	11, Jan.
Singapore, Colombo, & Bombay	Dilwara	P. & O.	11, Jan.
Swatow and Singapore	" hin "	B. & S.	11, Jan.
Buntong via Ports	Tenshi	N. Y. K.	11, Jan.
Keelung, Amoy and Foochow	Haihie	D. L. Co.	12, Jan.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Kaijo	O. S. K.	12, Jan.
Shanghai	Tensho	N. Y. K.	12, Jan.
Lokang	Loekang	J. M. Co.	12, Jan.
Evan	J. M. Co.	13, Jan.	
Farsing	J. M. Co.	16, Jan.	
Suiyang	B. & S.	16, Jan.	
Sou-hu	O. S. K.	17, Jan.	
Yuenshang	J. M. Co.	17, Jan.	
Haitan	D. L. Co.	17, Jan.	
Chipping	J. M. Co.	17, Jan.	
Kitano	N. Y. K.	18, Jan.	
Straits and Calcutta	Sado	M.	18, Jan.
Shanghai	Vitim	J. M. Co.	18, Jan.
Singapore	Waerwijk	J. M. Co.	19, Jan.
Calcutta via Ports	Calcutta	J. M. Co.	21, Jan.
Buntong via Ports	Shinchukum	N. Y. K.	23, Jan.
Taiwan	Taiwan	N. Y. K.	24, Jan.
Java	Tjilatap	J. C. J. L.	End Jan.

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FOCK, PEKING, TIENTSIN, DAIRIN,
SHIANNAN, HANKOW, SHANGHAI,
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WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in
Reservoirs on Jan. 1, 1919.

**CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER
WORKS LEVEL.**

System	100 ft. Below overflow	100 ft. Below overflow

<tbl_r

**AMERICA'S
LEADING
MOTOR CYCLE**

Indian

COUNT THE INDIANS ON THE ROAD.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Administrative Orders by Major H. A. Morgan, Administrative Commandant, state—
STRENGTH.

The Commandant records, with deep regret, the death of No. 35 Pte. J.S. Dohie, "D" Company, on 5th January, 1919.

APPOINTMENTS.
His Excellency, the Officer Administering the Government has been pleased to make the following appointments in Hongkong Defence Corps, with effect from the 3rd January 1919.—Captain J.H.W. Armstrong, V.D., to be Major; Lieut. H. W. B. Kennett to be Captain; 2nd Lieuts. W. Brown, D. Templeton, F. H. Thomas, R. Sutherland, W. J. Hill, G. E. Marley and F. C. Hall to be Lieutenants. These promotions are made subject to the passing of the prescribed examinations.

LEAVE.
Pte. A. W. Smith, "B" Company, is granted 2 months' leave on business, from 6th January, 1919. Pte. E. R. Thomas, "A" Company, is granted 6 months' leave, on business, to date from day of departure.

TRANSFERS.
No. 487 Lce. Corp. S. Lack is transferred from "B" Company to the Engineer Company, dated 9th January, 1919. No. 816 Pte. H. R. Harling is transferred from "A" Company to the Engineer Company, dated 9th January 1919.

EXAMINATION FOR PROMOTION.

Reference Corps Order No. 1 dated 3.1.19, add the following names—Lieut. A. E. Wright and Lieut. E. Evan Jones.

The next promotion examination will be held in March. Dates of further lectures will be published shortly.

AMMUNITION.
All purchasers of ammunition are reminded that chargers and empty cases should be returned to Headquarters Store.

ARTILLERY ORDERS.
Orders for Artillery Company by Major J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D., state:

Parades at Belchers Battery—
Monday, 13th January.—5.15 p.m. Left Half Coy. Full drill.

Tuesday, 14th January.—7.30 a.m. Right Half Coy. New Layers' Class only.

Friday, 17th January.—7.30 a.m. Right Half Coy. Full drill.
5.15 p.m. Left Half Coy. New Layers' Class only.

ENGINEER ORDERS.
Orders for Engineer Company by Captain W. Russell state—
Parades—All N.C.O.s and men who were attached to the Engineer Company (except those who have completed their Annual Course) or T.E.T. and Casuals (those who have not yet completed their T.E.T.) will parade on Tuesday, 14th and Thursday, 16th January, at Headquarters at 5.10 p.m. for T.E.T. Dress, Drill Order with pouches and dummies. Officer in Charge, Captain Kennett. The following N.C.O.s will attend—Sergt. Edmonds, Sergt. Leach and Corp. Lyon.

Dinner.—All ranks are reminded of the Company Dinner to be held on Saturday, 11th January, at the Hongkong Hotel at 8.00 p.m.

Dress.—Undress uniform, drill or serge.

Pay.—All N.C.O.s and men who have not drawn their pay for November and December will do so on Monday, 19th instant, between 11 a.m. and noon.

INFANTRY ORDERS.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan, state—
Parades—All N.C.O.s and men who were attached to the Engineer Company (except those who have completed their Annual Course or T.E.T.) and Casuals (those who have not yet completed their T.E.T.) will parade on Tuesday, 14th and Thursday, 16th January, at Headquaters at 5.15 p.m. for T.E.T. Dress, Drill order with pouches and dummies. Officer in Charge, Captain Kennett. The following N.C.O.s will attend—Sergt. Edmonds, Sergt. Leach and Corp. Lyon.

FIELD DAYS.

Reference Infantry Battalion Order No. 1, dated 18th November, 1918, Field Days will be held

SHAMEEN JEWEL ROBBERY.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shameen, Jan. 9.

Mr. Meurer has at last been able, through the assistance of the Shameen Police, working with the Canton City Authorities, to secure the valuable stolen from his house some time since.

Only a portion of the jewellery was pawned, together with the string of pearls, for which the thief most kindly forwarded tickets for the whole amount deposited. Other pieces of jewellery were returned to Mr. Meurer's office through another channel in good order.

Last evening Mr. Meurer went to the City and redeemed the goods, paying an amount of over \$1,100. Mrs. Meurer is most fortunate in recovering her valuables. She had, on account of the robbery, been forced to postpone her anticipated visit to the States, but we understand she will now leave in a few days on an extended tour.

on 26th January, 9th and 16th February. Details will be notified later.

ANNUAL MUSKETRY COURSE.

Monday, 13th January.—15 p.m. Part 1, Practices 1 and 2, at King's Park Range for all N.C.O.s and men who have completed their T.E.T. (or are exempted from passing them) and have not fired these practices. Dress, Drill order with pouches. Platoon & Commanders will see that every man who has to fire attends.

Officer in Charge, Lieut. Rees.

Two N.C.O.s from No. 4 Platoon (to be detailed by Platoon Commander) will attend to assist.

Wednesday, 15th January.—4.15 p.m. Part 1, Practices 3 and 4, at King's Park Range for all N.C.O.s and men as above.

Officer in Charge, Lieut. Branch.

Two N.C.O.s from No. 7 Platoon (to be detailed by Platoon Commander) will attend to assist.

Friday, 17th January.—4.15 p.m. Part 2, Practices 5, 6, 7 and 12, at King's Park Range for N.C.O.s and men as above in Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Platoons.

Officer in Charge, Lieut. Evan Jones. Two N.C.O.s from No. 6 Platoon (to be detailed by Platoon Commander) will attend to assist.

"B" COMPANY.

Sunday, 12th January.—7.30 a.m. No. 7 Platoon (N.C. Os and men who wish to fire at Quarry Bay) at Taikoo Rifle Range.

Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 1 and 2.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.

Monday, 13th Jan.—5.10 p.m. At Kowloon Docks. Nos. 1 and 2 Guns, men as detailed Part 1, Table C.

Tuesday, 14th January.—5.10 p.m. At Kennedy Road Range Nos. 3 and 4 Guns, men as detailed. Part 1, Table C.

Thursday, 15th January.—5.10 p.m. At Kennedy Road as above.

Friday, 17th January.—5.10 p.m. At Kowloon Docks, Nos. 1 and 2 Guns as above.

MOUNTED SECTION.

Thursday, 16th January.—5.15 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables.

Inspection of Saddlery &c. All articles of saddlery and equipment must be brought to this parade.

Dress, Drill order with pouches and dummies.

Officer in Charge, Captain Kennett. The following N.C.O.s will attend—Sergt. Edmonds, Sergt. Leach and Corp. Lyon.

SIGNALLING SECTION.

Tuesday, 14th January.—5.15 p.m. At Headquarters. Dress, Clean Fatigue. Flags to be carried.

"D" COMPANY.

Tuesday, 14th January.—5.15 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Sections at Headquarters. Musketry instruction. Dress, Drill order with pouches and dummies.

Friday, 17th January.—5.15 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Sections as above.

NOTICE.

Sergeants' Mess.—The quarterly meeting of the members of the Sergeants' Mess will be held at Headquarters at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesday, 14th January. All members not on duty to attend.

NATIONAL HEALTH.

EVILS OF "C 3" HOMES.

necessity for the provision of decent meals, on hours of labour, on posture, ventilation, clothing, and on all manner of homely things, in many of which we are still at best only groping about.

In a speech which I made in February, 1914, to a company of medical men, I referred to these things and pointed out that as a first step it was necessary to bring together the assortment of different departmental responsibilities in health matters and to secure that the thinking out and development of a systematic health policy commensurate with these most urgent national needs should be made the duty and responsibility of a definite body of men. We shall, and must be the victims of sporadic, disjointed, and often conflicting effort until this is done. The war intervened, but during its progress it became more and more apparent that delay was dangerous, so that during 1917, when I was Minister of Munitions, at the request of Mr. Montagu and the late Lord Rhondda, whose clear mind in this as in other things at once gripped essentials, I presided over a small committee which examined the subject and presented a report on what we regarded as the absolute minimum of such a scheme.

During the past few months, as you know, it has been my duty as Minister of Reconstruction to discuss the details of this important matter with representative bodies of different kinds, including representatives of a joint committee provided by the Colleges of Surgeons and Physicians and the Society of Medical Officers of Health, as well as with a committee of the British Medical Association. Lately the whole proposals have been examined with great care by the Home Affairs Committee, and have now been passed by them to the War Cabinet for consideration. I shall be very disappointed, therefore, if proposals for this great reform are not presented to Parliament in the near future.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH'S DUTY.

The Ministry of Health, however, will not itself be a health service. It will be its duty to secure the development and administration throughout the country of adequate health services. I may say that it is an essential part of the project that there shall be connected with the Ministry certain consultative councils, of which one must be medical, whose duty it will be to advise upon proposals to make suggestions, and to afford the best advice it can give or obtain as to what is needed and how it can best be provided and administered. In this work the Government will hope to receive the help of the best minds of the profession, and what is needed in the central department ought also to be available in the different districts.

Dr. Addison moved a resolution

declaring "that in the interests of the national health it is essential that the considered views of the medical profession should be voiced by medical men representing Parliamentary constituencies in the House of Commons."

The resolution was carried, and a representative committee appointed for the purpose of nominating men suitable to voice the interests of the profession in Parliament, and to take steps to secure their election.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has appointed Major Sir Maurice Cameron, K.C.M.G. (Second Crown Agent) to be Senior Crown Agent for the Colonies, in succession to Sir Reginald Antrobus, K.C.M.G., C.B., who has retired. He has also appointed Sir William Mercer, K.C.M.G. (Third Crown Agent) to succeed Sir Maurice

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS; B.—SALES;

B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

H. K. & S. Banks b. \$725

MARINE INSURANCES.

Canton b. \$405

North Chinas b. \$117

Uloons b. \$840

Yangtze b. \$205

Far Eastern b. \$38

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires b. \$158

H. K. Fires b. \$150

SHIPPING.

Douglas b. \$158

Steamboats b. \$124

Indos (Pra.) b. \$80

Indos (Del.) b. \$155

Shells b. \$182/6

Ferries b. \$354

REFINERIES.

Sugars n. \$107

Molasses b. \$174

MINING.

Kallans b. \$47

Langkats b. & ss. \$23

Raubs b. \$32

Tromoks b. \$41

Urals b. \$33

DOCKS, WHARVES,
GODOWNS, &c.

H. K. Wharves b. \$110; sa. \$111

Kowloon Docks sa. \$157

Shai Docks b. t. 135

N. Engineering b. \$111

LANDS, HOTELS
AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals b. & ss. \$108

H. K. Hotels s. \$90

Land Invest. b. \$102

H'phrys Est. b. \$7.70

K'loon Lands b. \$81

West Points b. \$71

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos b. t. 17

Kung Yiks b. & ss. \$151

Lan Kung Mows b. \$120

Orientals b. \$671

Shai Cottons b. \$50

Yangtzepoos b. \$8.60

MISCELLANEOUS.

Green Islands sa. \$9

Borneos n. \$121

China Light & P. b. \$1.6

Providents b. \$8.10

Dairy Farms s. \$25

H. K. Electrics s. \$17

Macau Electrics n. \$85

Rops b. \$32

Trams Low Level sa. \$7.80

HONGKONG CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

CROWDED MASS MEETING APPROVES ELECTIVE PRINCIPLE.

UNANIMOUS DEMAND FOR AN UNOFFICIAL MAJORITY.

The meeting organised by the Constitutional Reform Association for the purpose of putting resolutions before the public for reform in the electoral system under which members are returned to the Legislative Council, was largely attended last evening, the Theatre Royal being packed. The audience included a sprinkling of ladies. As was confidently anticipated, the resolutions, with certain amendments, were duly carried, and the spirit of the meeting showed that the steps taken were not by any means premature; indeed, not a single person present advocated a continuance of the present system.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holycross was in the chair and with him were Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K. C., and Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin, (Hon. Secretary of the Association). Others on the stage were: Messrs. E. A. M. Williams, C. G. Alabaster, O. B. E. J. P. Braga, A. G. Coppin, A. S. D. Coulsland, F. B. L. Bowley, A. Forbes, Dr. Forsyth, Messrs. C. D. Wilkinson, J. W. Graham, A. E. Griffin, C. H. P. Hay, E. Ormiston, W. L. Patenden, J. A. Plummer, A. Ritchie, D. Templeton.

At the Chairman's invitation the Hon. Secretary read the notice convening the meeting.

MR. HOLYCROSS'S SPEECH.

The Chairman said: Gentlemen, we have met to consider proposals for the reforming of the Unofficial representation on the Legislative Council of this Colony. It is a good many years since the subject was first broached by my honourable friend on my right, and, as you know, petitions have already been sent home on the same subject which have met with refusal. On the last occasion we should have carried the matter further but for the fact that we were engaged upon a great world wide war, and rightly or wrongly, as opinion may be conceived, we thought it wise to hold our hands in order that we might not in any manner whatsoever, prejudice either our own case or embarrass either the Government of this Colony or the home officials by pressing the matter, which after all was one of domestic reform. And therefore, as I say, we held our hands until the conclusion of the war. The war happily has now been triumphantly finished and we are free to consider this question, which most intimately concerns us not only at home but in the distant parts of the Empire, of which Hongkong is no insignificant part. Our present system of government has been aptly described as one of benevolent despotism (applause) and latterly of benevolent autocracy. Well, gentlemen, there is much to be said for this form of government in distant parts of the Empire, which must include permanent officials, when they are permanent, and the carrying on of a policy from year to year, and, whilst we do not in any sense seek to disturb that, we do say that the hour has come when greater say in the domestic policy of this Colony should be allowed British residents of it. (Applause). It cannot be too clearly stated that we do not seek and have never sought to interfere in any degree whatsoever with any part of what may be called the Imperial policy of the British nation, as dictated at home for the benefit of the whole Empire—(Applause)—and I do not hesitate also to state that in no part of the Empire will more loyal subjects of the British Crown be found than in Hongkong. At the same time, that should not deter us from taking a survey of the situation and considering what can be done to bring about a larger increase of representation upon the Legislative Council to deal with such questions as the hospitals, police, Sanitary Board, educational administration, housing reform, the question of dealing with revenue raised within the Colony, and as to what part of it shall be devoted to Imperial needs and what part to the development of the Colony itself, the majority of which are always dealt with by some such body at home as a Municipal council. Reference has recently been made in the Press to the question of Chinese representation, and I may frankly tell you that when we were considering this very fully we were largely influenced at the outset of affairs in notwithstanding them to take a part in this appeal because less than two years ago they were invited

through their authorised members, nominated as they were by the Government, to join our petition to the Secretary of State for the Colonies for an elective representation instead of nominative, and at that time, they chose through their own members to write to the Government in effect saying they did not desire to take part in the request. Well, gentlemen, in the last few days they have apparently held various meetings in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and we learned somewhat to our surprise that there was a genuine desire among the Chinese to reform their representation; and, being a progressive body, it was but natural that we should incorporate in our own ideals what appeared to be a fair thing for the Chinese also. The resolution which I have to propose to you deals with two wide principles. The first is the principle of election versus nomination by the Government for all Unofficials save the two Chinese members. The second is to ensure that the wishes of the public on all public and local or domestic questions shall be carried out. One thing which I think this Government has failed to realise, not only before the war but more especially since the war broke out, and the Home Government in consequence, is that there is such a thing as public opinion in this Colony—(applause)—and the large assembly gathered here this afternoon has proved the fact that public opinion cannot and will not be ignored. (Applause). The resolutions which I have to propose are as follow.

"That this public meeting of Hongkong residents whilst affirming its unwavering loyalty to the Crown and Empire, is of opinion that the instructions to His Excellency the Governor relative to the mode of selection of the Legislative Council require amendment in such a way as to secure—

1. That as regards all the unofficial members of the said Council (other than the two Chinese nominated members) the principle of election instead of nomination shall be applied.
2. That the number of unofficial members shall be increased from 6 to 9, and that the number of official members shall remain as at present, namely, 8.
3. That of the seven elected unofficial members (all of whom shall be British subjects) two shall be elected by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce; one by the Justices of the Peace; three (two of whom shall be of British race and one of Portuguese race) by British subjects who are journeymen, or are qualified for, but exempt from jury service; and the one by the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, or some other body representative of the Chinese community.

And in order that due and prompt attention and consideration may be given to the opinion thus publicly expressed this meeting requests the Government to transmit this resolution by telegram to His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies.

And this gentlemen, bring me to the reason for asking for an Unofficial majority of one, and the reason, briefly, is this: My experience in the Legislative Council is nothing like so long as my honourable friend on my right; but he will corroborate what I say, that upon every occasion when the Government sees fit to refuse a resolution proposed by the Unofficial members of the Council, directly that amendment has been made the Official vote is automatically registered against it, which always means that the resolution must be defeated. I am perfectly well aware that the full facts of the debate,

Governor himself, are sent home to the Secretary of State for the Colonies; but it is equally true that the debate is accompanied by a private despatch—at least I infer that it is—from the Government, which is not laid upon the table, cannot be called for and therefore is never published either to the members of the Legislative Council or to members of the public who are so deeply interested in it. It is common knowledge that the Official vote has been used on many occasions, even during the time since I have been connected with the Council to defeat what were the considered and pronounced views, not only of the Chamber of Commerce whom I have the honour to represent, but of the community at large. In the first case I can recall, within my own experience, the attempt to destroy German trade marks was frustrated by the Official vote. The second case, the attempt to pass a resolution, premature though it may have been, to the effect that Germans should not be allowed to return to this Colony within a period of years, was again defeated and ridiculed by the Official vote. (Applause).

Albeit that vote has since been adopted and confirmed in spirit almost in every part of the British Empire. (Applause). I cannot conceive, gentlemen, that if we had had an Unofficial majority to deal with the question, the Service dollar would have remained so long undecided as it did, and when so long ago as something like sixteen months the resolution was passed which pledged the Colony to undertake the burden of the exchange loss in order that justice might be brought to the Services here, the vote was lost again, by the Official majority. I am not piling up the instances, gentlemen. My honourable friend on my right tells me it was not put to the vote and I am incorrect in stating that; but it is true, although I was absent at the time that the Unofficial majority could not be granted. But Lord Ripon did make a suggestion—a suggestion that a Municipal Council might be granted to this Colony. Well, gentlemen, we have not been granted even a Municipal Council from that day to this. And when in 1916 a petition for an Unofficial majority on the Legislative Council went home again to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who was Mr. Bonar Law, the petition was rejected without any reasons being given for its rejection. Well, as the Chairman has pointed out—and I am not going to go over the same ground again—there are good and valid and sufficient reasons why we should have an Unofficial majority in this Colony. Some people have attempted, I believe, to sidetrack the suggestion by saying that we should press for a Municipal Council; but I am not in favour of that course, because I fear very much that if we were granted a Municipal Council it would be still subject to Government influence and control; and therefore we have in proceeding for constitutional reform to go for the reform of the controlling body, the Legislative body, which passes our laws and which controls the distribution of our revenues. I think, gentlemen, that this must appeal to you as being a sound position and it is of no avail for anybody—I am supposing another critic suggesting that we have able permanent officials in this Colony. Well, they also have very able permanent officials at home in Great Britain, but I have never heard such an argument put forward in opposition to a proposal with regard to representation in the House of Commons. You not only have these permanent representatives at home working in the Government offices, but you also have behind them the representatives of the people in the people's house, the House of Commons—(Applause)—and applying that principle by analogy here, I think we ought to have an Unofficial majority on the Legislative Council in this Colony (Applause). As my honourable friend, the Chairman, has pointed out to you, there is not of course any question in the minds of any one of us of interfering with the Naval and Military policy of this Empire. That policy must be treated as one and that policy will in the future, as in the past, be directed by the naval and military experts at Home. (Applause). They will direct that policy in the future as in the past and you may be quite certain that the Unofficial members of the Council will always support a policy which tends to the good of the Empire and the defence of the Empire—(applause)—and I think everybody will venture to suggest, after the contributions which this Colony has made in this war, in men, money and materials, that the men of this Colony are deficient in patriotism or devotion to the Empire. (Applause). In this Colony we are not acting without a precedent. In the 30 years during which I have resided in this Colony for one out by His Excellency the half of that period I have occupied

Colony of British Honduras, which obtained an Unofficial majority as late as the year 1913, you will find precedents for there being an Unofficial majority; and if these Colonies have an unofficial majority we do not see why Hongkong should not also be trusted with an Unofficial majority. (Hear, hear) About a year ago when the last meeting of the Constitutional Reform Association was held I pledged myself to bring forward a motion for Constitutional Reform as soon as the end of the war was in sight and I am very happy to be able this afternoon to come before you and redeem that pledge and I have much pleasure in seconding the resolutions which have been proposed by the Chairman (Loud applause).

The Chairman: The resolutions are now open for discussion.

A DEMOCRATIC DEMAND.

Mr. J. H. McGuigan said: Mr. Chairman, I would like to move an amendment to the resolution.

Invited to mount the stage, Mr. McGuigan said: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, perhaps I had better read the amendment if the Chairman will allow me, before I say anything. My amendment is part three of the resolution be amended by deleting all the words after "British subjects" in the second and third lines to the end of the paragraph and substituting the following words: "One shall represent the Chinese community, one the Portuguese community and five shall be elected by British subjects of British race on a franchise the same as that which now obtains for Parliamentary elections in Great Britain." (Loud applause). You have heard the speeches of the honourable and right honourable gentlemen who have moved and seconded the resolution and really it appears to me that the speecher was in favour of the amendment. We have been told about not having the public represented by public representatives. Now, owing to the peculiar circumstances we are placed in this Colony with regard to differences of race and language, perhaps it is necessary to agree to separate representation of the Chinese and Portuguese communities, but there has not been a case made out for separate representation of any special section of the British community. (Applause). We have had a long bitter, uphill struggle to get rid of class representation in Britain. (Applause). At length we have succeeded. Now the propertied classes have not materially improved the conditions of the British working masses during my life time. The people themselves have at length their chance and it remains to be seen what will be done. But certainly there has been no case made out here for giving special representation to either the Chamber of Commerce or the Justices of the Peace. (Loud applause).

Mr. B. L. Frost seconded.

Legislative Council. If they don't suit you, you can get rid of them, but you cannot get rid of the elected representatives of the Chamber of Commerce or the Justices of the Peace. I submit again that the interests of the Chinese community and the Portuguese community are in every respect—those of the great masses of them, I am not speaking of those separate few who live at the Peak, but the working classes only, nearly ground down in the gutter—they have no conflict

in interests with the mass of British people of this Colony and their interests it appears to me, are safe in the hands of the directly elected representatives of the British masses (Applause). The issue here is very plain and simple. The question is whether you want to elect representatives yourselves or leave it to a section. Reference has been made to the method of election to Parliament. Well there are no Chambers of Commerce electing Members of Parliament and I do not think that any public man would dare to face a British audience with a proposition like the one that is put before us in this resolution. I am sure there is no need to argue the point. The question is whether you want to elect yourselves. We are asked "Do you want a vote?" Yes, and that means I want the people to get a vote not a few but the whole lot. The people of Great Britain to-day rich and poor alike, have a say, a complete say in the condition of the British people. Not merely the fate of Britain itself but the whole Empire with two heads is phenomenal. (Laughter). We are not going to have such a representation made a laughing stock later on by outsiders. There is an other consideration gentlemen that will show you that one Chamber of Commerce representative is more than enough. (Laughter). Gentlemen, if you will look at the list of members of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce and those eligible for the Justices of the Peace, you will find that though everybody is eligible the chances for those to be elected are very very few and, gentlemen, those few we see invariably are Peakite people. Therefore I think the Peakites should be quite satisfied to have two members representing them in the Council allowing us to carry the amendment—(Laughter)—to transfer that one seat to where it should be, because it is not fair that the public should renounce that seat to the Chamber of Commerce. I have much pleasure in seconding the proposal of Mr. Cartwright. (Applause).

The Chairman: I can only say that I regret that Mr. Alves has found the representation of the Chamber of Commerce so unfortunate. (Laughter).

A PORTUGUESE REQUEST.

Mr. Leo D'Almada said: Mr. Chairman, members of the Committee of the Constitutional Reform Association and Gentlemen, before proceeding with any remarks which I may make in connection with the resolution and the amended resolutions which have been placed before you, I should like to say, although I do not hold any brief for the Portuguese community, it behoves me as a British subject of Portuguese race that the Portuguese

men, those few we see invariably are Peakite people. Therefore I think the Peakites should be quite satisfied to have two members representing them in the Council allowing us to carry the amendment—(Laughter)—to transfer that one seat to where it should be, because it is not fair that the public should renounce that seat to the Chamber of Commerce. I have much pleasure in seconding the proposal of Mr. Cartwright. (Applause).

ANOTHER PROPOSAL.

Mr. H. A. Cartwright: Mr. Chairman, I have pleasure in moving another amendment. I did not come here this afternoon with the intention of speaking because I have other opportunities of expressing my opinion, but in view of the amendment that has been moved I feel constrained to move a second amendment. I cannot give you the exact wording of it, but it is to this effect that one member only repre-

sents the Chamber of Commerce, one

the Justices of the Peace and four

the general community in the

method suggested, except that one

more be given to the British. I do

so for this reason, Mr. McGuigan

whom I know very well, has said

that no politician in England would

venture to go before the electorate

and ask that the Chamber of Com-

merce or any Chamber of Commerce

should be represented in the English

House of Commons.

A voice: British House of Com-

mons.

Mr. Cartwright: British House of Com-

mons—Very well. It is per-

fectly true; but you must not forget

that there is a University vote re-

presented in the House of Commons

and even in the latest reforms, that

has not been taken away. I ven-

ture to think that the Chamber of

Commerce representation and the

representation of the Justices of

the Peace is somewhat analogous.

At any rate it has this merit that

it has existed for a very long time

and we don't usually do away with

institutions unless they can be shown

to be mischievous. I think it right

that the commerce of this Colony

should be directly represented.

I think it right also that the Justices

of the Peace, who I imagine repre-

sent the most established and best

known people here, many of them

professional men not represented in

the Chamber of Commerce should

be elected to the Legislative Council.

Portuguese who are not British sub-

jects are deprived of their right to

vote for their own member. That ap-

pears an inconsistency that cannot

be removed and I would ask you in

view of these resolutions that if a

Portuguese member should be elected

to the Legislative Council that Portu-

guese member should be elected by his own members. I do not suggest

for a moment that they are alien

subjects in every sense, but they

are not British subjects in the

sense of the word "subject".

At the same time I see no reason

why the representation of the Cham-

ber of Commerce should be denied

to the members of the Chamber of Com-

merce.

HONGKONG CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

(Continued from Page 9.)
 alien subjects. But I think the oldest foreigners that ever stepped on these shores were the Portuguese people and we have come to stay, we are settlers here and as settlers I think we are entitled to see that our interests are safeguarded, although I do not for an instant suggest that our interests have not been safeguarded in the past, because the British Government has always looked after the interests of everybody, "without fear, favour or affection," and in asking you for the amendment I must call attention to the fact that this is a public meeting not necessarily a meeting of British subjects only. The Constitutional Reform Association has asked the public to come here and any alien here is entitled to vote for or against these resolutions, and to ask that the Portuguese representative should be elected by his own people. As Mr. McGuigan had rightly said: "By all means let us have government of the people, for the people, by the people" (Applause).

Mr. C. A. da Rosa seconded the amendment.

MR. ALABASTER'S REPLY.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., said: Gentleman, the tumultuous applause which has greeted Mr. McGuigan's amendment shows that we are all sympathetic with the ideal at which he aims, but some of us also I am sure, realise that ideals are not always attainable in one jump. On behalf of the Committee of this Association I am authorised to say that we accept and endorse the amendment proposed by Mr. Cartwright (applause) and I trust if you bear with me for a few moments, that I will be able to give you some reason for supporting that amendment. This meeting is, as Mr. D'Almada has justly said, a public meeting, but it is a meeting which is held under the auspices of the Constitutional Reform Association, and no member of that Association, and above all no member of the Committee of that Association can therefore be expected to support, or at all countenance, any vote or resolution which may have the slightest tremor or defect in the unswerving loyalty that we, as British subjects, ought and do feel towards the Empire and the Crown. For that reason we are unable, as the Constitutional Reform Association, to support any resolution which has a tendency to place the governing power of the Colony in the hands of a people, whatever their race may be, who owe allegiance to another flag—(applause)—but come here for some reform. The great characteristic of all British constitutions is that they are not immutable. Throughout the Empire these constitutions are ever changing, but they are ever changing gradually, and for that reason we are unable to support Mr. McGuigan's ideal at the present moment. The mother country herself has not waited for the conclusion of the world's most devastating war to overhaul and revise her own electoral system giving the vote to millions of men and women who never had it before. There is no reason therefore why we in this distant but important outpost of the Empire should not, in the light of all the lessons the war has taught us, to have our own constitutional system overhauled and revised (Applause). Seventy eight years ago Hongkong was a treeless, trackless, tradeless, uninhabited or almost uninhabited, disintegrating granite rock.

A voice: It is the same now!

Mr. Alabaster: I do not think she is treeless or tradeless or almost uninhabited. On the contrary to-day with her railways, motorways, tramways, factories, works, wharves and docks she is one of the world's great ports and one of the great distributing centres of the world's trade. (Applause). She has a population of about a million, and I believe and I think we all believe, that she has a great future before her of commercial and political development under the British flag. (Hear hear). But we all feel, I am sure from the applause I have heard to-night on all the amendments and resolutions, that the constitution of the Legislative Council, by which I mean the system which governs the selection of its members, has not kept pace with this great commercial and popular progress. Rously, Commerce of the Tung Wah hospital or some other body may not be represented in the Council, but the

parts of it are fit only for the scrap heap. (Applause and laughter). That, that the additional Chinese member part of the system which is met in the Chamber of Commerce or by need of scrapping is that portion of some other suitable body. Mr. D'Almada thinks that thereby we are endangering the Empire by giving a vote to certain Chinese.

Mr. D'Almada: I said nothing of the kind.

Mr. Alabaster: I can assure Mr. D'Almada that if the Government at home, advised by this Government, think that they will thereby be endangering the peace and good order of this Colony, safeguards will be introduced and that electorate will be limited to British subjects. But we are here not speaking on behalf of the Chinese and have no right to curtail their demands. I therefore have the greatest pleasure in supporting Mr. Cartwright's amendment. As so many amendments have been made I had to speak at great length and I apologise to you all for the great length I have been speaking. (Loud and long applause).

THE CHAIRMAN SPEAKS OUT.

The Hon. Mr. Holyoak said—Mr. Alabaster has made a very able reply in support of one of the amendments but I think he failed to point out to you that the British Government at home is not for one moment likely to support a resolution which is likely to give an alien a vote in a British Colony, and, sympathetic as I am with the Portuguese, and much as I admire them; and I have many friends amongst their community, I am somewhat surprised at their audacity in asking it, simply and solely because it is a British Colony. If we ever attempted to suggest such a thing in the neighbouring Colony of Macao, it would not be seriously considered for a moment. Gentlemen, I do not say we stretched a point, but we did "consider most earnestly the representation which was made by the Portuguese community because they had a claim to representation and because of the difficulties of life with which they were bound up and we all thought it right and we were prepared to support it. But we were only prepared to support a British Portuguese subject elected by the British electorate. Gentlemen I will put Mr. D'Almada's amendment first, seconded by Mr. Roza, which is that the Portuguese suggested representative on the Legislative Council should be elected by the Portuguese whether British subjects or not.

This amendment was lost by a large majority.

THE DECISION.

The Chairman: I now put Mr. Cartwright's amendment that clause three of the Original proposition should read as follows: That of the seven elected unofficial members (all of whom shall be British subjects) one shall be elected by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, one by the Justices of the Peace; four (three of whom shall be of British race and one of Portuguese race) by British subjects who are jurymen, or are qualified for, and exempt from, jury service; and one by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, or some other body representative of the Chinese Community, which shall hereafter be decided upon.

This amendment was carried by a large majority and the amended resolution was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The Chairman expressed the thanks of the Committee to those present for the interest they had shown and the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and the singing of the National Anthem.

NEARLY LOST THE FALKLANDS.

Lord Harcourt, speaking at a meeting of the Empire Parliamentary Association, recently, said that the Australian and New Zealand naval units were placed under British control 24 hours before war was declared. He had invited Australia, New Zealand and South Africa to take the German colonies in their neighbourhood if they were able to do so, and hold them at the Imperial Government's disposal until the end of the war. The Empire had not lost a single colony, although it was within 24 hours of losing the Falkland Islands. During the grave danger in South Africa early in the war, the Boer rebels had got away with one-half of the Union Government's war materials. He had then turned to Lord Kitchener for help to replenish the supplies, but Kitchener replied, "I would not depose the country of a single limb."

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

DEMOLITION DELAYS.

PROTESTS BY BRITISH SOLDIERS.

London, Jan. 6.—There has been trouble among the soldiers owing to the delay of demobilisation. Following protests by troops at Dover and Folkestone, 200 men of the Army Service Corps at Isleworth seized motor-lorries and drove to Whitehall. Finding the Premier not at home they sent a deputation to the Ministry of Labour which promised to hear their grievances immediately and that they should be investigated and any man who had a job awaiting him would be demobilised within ten days. Several thousands of soldiers at Shoreham marched to Brighton to protest against demobilisation delays. They dispersed after the Mayor promised to communicate their grievances to the War Office.

CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

London, Jan. 7.—The unrest of the Army Service Corps is largely due to the fact that the Corps contains numbers of long-service infantrymen, transferred on account of wounds and health, who claim that their demobilisation is penalised by transfer from fighting units, as the Army Service Corps will be the last to demobilise. The Army Service Corps wish to be placed on the same footing as fighting units. The unrest has spread to a number of centres, including Aldershot but it does not warrant an alarmist view. The situation was summed up today by the soldier chairman of a meeting of soldiers at Bromley. He said: "Demonstrations have been started to ginger up the Government, as at the present rate of demobilisation apparently we will be soldiering until 1925." It is certain that the protests will have beneficial results. All shades of newspaper tribute the sensible manner in which the situation has been handled by the authorities. An important conference, attended by leading members of the Government, will be held on Jan. 7 when the whole question will be reviewed. Four hundred mechanics of the aerodrome at Fairlop, Essex, which is being broken up, demanded to be sent home as many of them had jobs awaiting them. The Commander gave the men a day's leave to enable them to fetch papers showing that they had work to go to, after which they will be allowed to return home pending demobilisation.

NO GENERAL DEMOBILISATION.

London, January 7.—Reuter understands that general demobilisation cannot be ordered until after the Peace Conference as an efficient army must be maintained in order to meet any contingency during the peace negotiations. Ten thousand soldiers were discharged daily at home last week and the number dealt with in France increased to over 20,000 daily, including many from the Dominions.

FURTHER DEMANDS.

London, January 7.—Soldiers at Shoreham have decided to telegraph to the Premier demanding that all troops at Shoreham be sent home immediately pending demobilisation papers being sent to them. Officials in the demobilisation department have gone to France in order to deal with cases before men are sent home on leave, thus largely meeting the men's objections to having to rejoin their units overseas before receiving their discharge.

ANOTHER DEMONSTRATION.

London, January 7.—A number of soldiers, including men on leave from Salonika marched in orderly fashion to the War Office to-day and sent a deputation to the authorities to ask an assurance regarding demobilisation. One man said they had been in Greece for three years and wished an assurance that they would not be condemned to a similar period of absence from home.

After consideration the demobilisation authorities informed the deputation that men who had demobilisation papers or could find employment would be demobilised but others must rejoin their units.

REFORM AT HOME.

London, Jan. 7.—The Government Committee under the chairmanship of Lord Haldane appointed in 1917 has issued a report and recommends far-reaching reforms. As regards the functions and procedure of the Cabinet Committee it declares its main function is the final determination of policy to be submitted to Parliament, supreme control of the national executive in accordance with the policy prescribed by Parliament and the continuous co-ordination and delimitation of activities of several departments of State. For the due performance thereof the Committee recommend a small cabinet, preferably of ten, meeting frequently and supplied in the most convenient form with all information enabling it to arrive at expeditious decisions. The Cabinet should consult personally all Ministers whose work is likely to be affected by its decisions. The Cabinet should have a systematic method of securing that its decisions are effectively carried out by the departments concerned. As regards the employment of women in the Civil Service the Committee report that the absence of any substantial recourse to women's services has hitherto deprived the public of a vast store of knowledge, experience and fresh ideas, some of which would for particular purposes have been far more valuable and relevant than those of the best men Civil Servants. Other recommendations include the establishment of a research Ministry to undertake research work to furnish a proper basis for policy. It defines the principle of the distribution of business between various departments and condemns the watertight divisions of business between departments. It recommends the formation of Parliamentary Committees to watch the work of particular departments, also the formation in the Treasury of a separate branch to specialize in establishment work, the study of all questions of staff and recruitment and routine business generally, the redistribution of the duties of Lord Chancellor causing a division of work between him and the Home Secretary thus relieving the Chancellor of the present extreme pressure of work.

OPPRESSION IN PETROGRAD.

Helsingfors, Jan. 7.—Members of the Danish Legation who have arrived from Petrograd state that British civil and military officials kept imprisoned at Moscow are being tyrannically treated. The real Dictator of Petrograd is a woman, aged 22 named Jocobleva, chief of the anti-Counter-Revolutionary Committee. Her cruelty surpasses all existing legends. Many die of starvation in the streets daily and the population has sunk to 800,000. Three-quarters of all shops are closed, tramways are suspended, there is no coal and electric light may only be used two hours daily. The Red Guards in the Petrograd District number 50,000.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

ORDER OF BRITISH EMPIRE.

London, Jan. 8.—Hundreds of names of men and women on whom the Order of the British Empire has been bestowed for services rendered in connection with the war are published in a thirty-two page "Gazette." The recipients' activities embrace most varied forms of war occupation. Only a few names well-known overseas are included in the present lists and among these is Viscountess Buxton, wife of the Governor General of South Africa, who appears in the highest class namely Dame of the Grand Cross. The Knight Commanders include Sir Rider Haggard, as a member of the Demensions Royal Commission. The Commanders include the Salvationist, Mary Booth and W. J. Haines, and the famous comedian, George Robey. Officers of the Order include William Hibberdine, Traffic Manager of the Eastern Telegraph Company.

TROUBLE IN BERLIN.

SERIOUS EVENTS OCCURRING.

Copenhagen, Jan. 6.—The situation in Berlin on Sunday was very critical. Thousands of workers, and unemployed of both sexes, came from the suburbs and assembled at Tiergarten. Strikers carried placards inscribed with "Down with the Government" and held a counter demonstration with placards "Down with the Spartacists." Most shops closed owing to great nervousness. Later the Spartacists occupied the telegraph offices and Central Berlin.

The last telegram from Berlin despatched on the evening of Jan. 5 announces that Central Berlin has been occupied. Since then there has been complete silence and evidently serious events are going on.

CAUSE OF THE OUTBREAK.

Amsterdam, Jan. 7.—A message from Berlin states that owing to the Spartacist coup it is reported that Ebert, Scheidemann, and Lansberg the Majority Socialist triumvirate have resigned. It is stated that the causes of the outbreak were the dismissal of the Berlin Police President, Eisner, who it is alleged has been handling Russian money for arming Spartacists and the breaking off of relations which Russia has at office.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Paris, Jan. 7.—The opening proceedings of the Peace Conference will begin on Jan. 13 when the heads of Governments and Foreign Ministers of the Associated Powers will exchange views. As soon as agreement is reached regarding the organisation, composition and procedure of the Conference the first sitting will be held, probably about Jan. 18. It is believed that representatives of all States which broke off relations with the Central Empires will be present and will settle definitely the number of delegates of each State at the Conference. It is confidently asserted that France, Britain, the United States, Italy and Japan will have five delegates each. France will be represented by M. Clemenceau, and M. Pichot but the others have not yet been designated. Marshal Foch by unanimous wish of the Allies will be invited to express his views on the military problems. Probably Belgium, Serbia, Greece, Rumania and Portugal will have three delegates each, while the States which only broke off relations with the enemy will have only two.

BRITAIN'S LATEST WARSHIP.

London, Jan. 7.—Although no official statement has yet been made it is understood that the British warship, Hood, now nearing completion will be the largest fighting vessel in the world. She is 884 feet long and will carry eight 15 inch guns. Her hull is being fitted with an outer cushion against which torpedoes and mines will explode harmlessly. She is expected to attain a speed of at least forty miles an hour. The Hood will cost £1 million sterling. It is stated that three other battle-cruisers of the same type are being built.

DEVELOPMENTS AT WARSAW.

London, Jan. 7.—The "Times's" correspondent at Warsaw states that the Civilian Militia has overthrown the Government and arrested the Cabinet members who were subsequently reported to have escaped. The object is to install a coalition which Paderewski favours. General Pilsudski, the Dictator-President, who escaped arrest, is conferring with Paderewski as regards the situation. Meanwhile there is mystery surrounding the whereabouts of the escaped Cabinet members.

COLONEL ROOSEVELT'S DEATH.

New York, Jan. 7.—Colonel Roosevelt died through the lodgment of a clot of blood on the lung. He died asleep and nobody was present. He was apparently in good health and excellent spirits 48 hours earlier. The profound sorrow throughout the United States is expressed equally by political friends and antagonists. The suddenness of the event shocked Washington, where the Supreme Court Congress adjourned in respect. Flags at the White House and other public buildings, also on all warships and army posts at home and abroad, were half-masted. The burial will be private at the family's request.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S TOUR.

Turin, Jan. 7.—The official and popular reception of President Wilson on his arrival was of a similar triumphal and warm character as elsewhere in Italy. The features were the assembling of 400 Piedmontese Mayors, who greeted the President at the Town Hall and made a presentation of an album containing over a thousand resolutions of the Piedmontese Communal Councils, and the conferring of the freedom of the respective towns.

President Wilson has returned.

LABOUR'S ROLE IN PARLIAMENT.

London, Jan. 7.—A joint meeting of the Executive of the Labour Party and Labour Members of the House of Commons passed a resolution, with one dissentient, in favour of the Labour Party in the House of Commons becoming the official opposition.

The Parliamentary Labour Party has unanimously re-elected Mr. W. Adamson, Chairman for the Session. Mr. Clynes has been appointed Vice-Chairman.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

NOTICE

IRON SALES IN JAPAN.

In view of the fickle condition of the iron market of Japan, the Government Steel Works, Edamatsu, has decided to suspend the sale by auction of pig iron, bar iron, and scrap iron, excepting iron plates, pending the restoration of the market tone to a sound footing.

MARINE INSURANCE.

The British Equitable Assurance Company, Ltd., which was established in 1854, and transacts life, fire, employer's liability, accident, burglary, and third-party business, applied recently to the Chancery to have the object of the company altered to enable it in future to undertake marine insurance business. This company has an authorised capital of £500,000, a subscribed capital of £300,000, and a paid-up capital of £34,500. It is not known whether the company has any immediate intentions of launching out into the marine insurance line.

U. S. RUBBER MARKET.

According to a dispatch received in Osaka recently, the rubber market in the United States has become very active, prices rising near the previous highest price of 62 cents, as the result of the removal of official restrictions regarding prices and in other respects, and also of the embargo on imports. Advices from Singapore say prices there have risen by about 20 per cent, owing to the removal of restrictions in the United States. The market in Japan is also firm, there being scarcely any sales. It is said that some Osaka dealers in dyes, chemicals, and medicines have begun to make speculative purchases of rubber.

THE YARN MARKET.

The following is from a recent report of Messrs. Noel Murray and Co. of Shanghai:—Great activity has been shown in the yarn department during the past two or three weeks and it is estimated that anything up to 60,000 bales of locally made spinnings have been sold during that period. A good deal of the buying would appear to have been speculative, because it cannot be learnt that any special demand has developed for any particular market. Szechuan has been buying, it is true, but not to such a large extent as indicated by the above figure. The rise in cotton prices has no doubt a lot to do with the case. Delivery extends over three months and the local Exchange finds business impossible as everybody is on one side and there are no sellers. About 1,000 bales of Indian yarn have changed hands but all details are not yet available and 1,800 bales of Japanese counts have been sold at rising prices:

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.
T/T 3/34
Demand 3/1 15/16
30 days 3/4 1/16
60 days 3/4 3/16
4 months 3/4 5/16
T/T Shanghai Nom.
T/T Singapore 14/
T/T Japan 15/
T/T India Nom.
Demand, India Nom.
T/T San Francisco 78/
off New York 78/
T/T Java 18/
T/T Marks N.m.
T/T France 430
Demand, Paris 4304

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C 3/34
4 m/s. D/P 3/34
6 m/s. L/C 3/5/
30 days Sydney and Melbourne 3/5/
30 days San Francisco and New York 80/
4 m/s. Marks Nom.
4 m/s. France 4/7/
6 m/s. France 4/52/
Demand, Germany
Demand, New York 79
T/T Bombay Nom.
Demand, Bombay Nom.
T/T Calcutta Nom.
Demand, Calcutta
Demand, Manila 160
Demand, Singapore 14/
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Borneo 45/
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BARRIBAL GIRL OIL PAINTINGS FREE.



For a limited time only anyone returning 5 empty "Commander" cigarette tins to the WESTMINSTER TOBACCO CO. LTD., 18, Bank Buildings, Hongkong, will receive free of all cost one of the famous Barribal Girl paintings reproduced in Oils, stretched on canvas and mounted on a wooden frame.

British-American Tobacco Co., Limited.

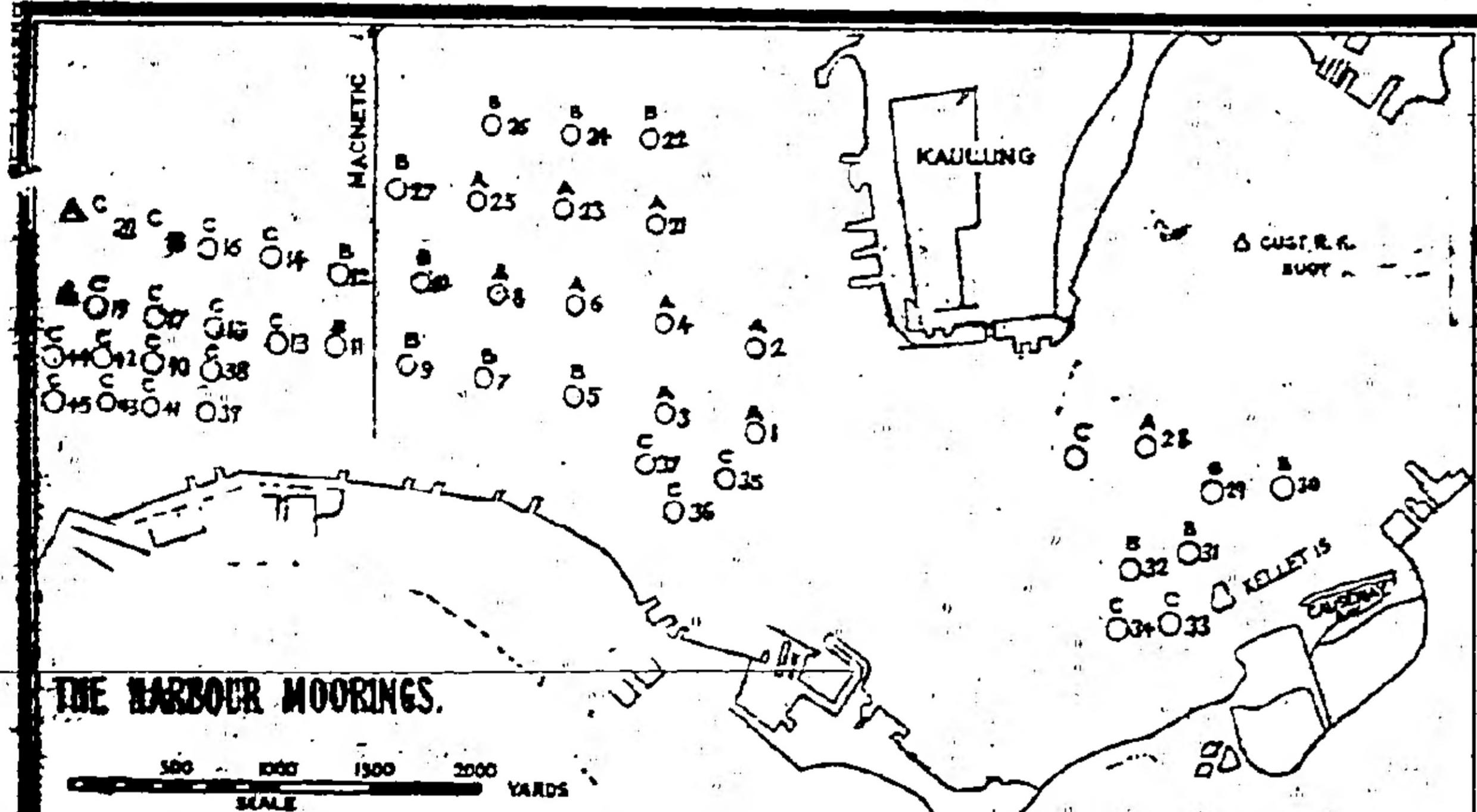
**AGENTS FOR
Westminster Tobacco Co.,
Limited.**

LONDON.

"COMMANDER" SUPER-SIZE CIGARETTES ARE STOCKED BY ALL HIGH CLASS TOBACCONISTS.

This advertisement is issued by Westminster Tobacco Co. Ltd.

SHIPPING.



VESSELS ARRIVED.

January 10.
Nanking, 509; American, Capt. Dobson.
San Francisco, China Mail—
Mooring—A.L.
Atkinson, 308, China, Capt. Leung Hing.
Haiphong via Pakhoi Chiat
On—Mooring—C. 43.

VESSELS CLEARED.

January 10.
Hainan for Singapore via Amoy.
Looceng for Manila.
Niwon Maru for Keelung.
Hong Lee for Haiphong.
Gautier for Manila.
Kings Maru for Keelung.
Kwang Tak for Shanghai.
Tung Sing for Bangkok.

POST OFFICE

INWARD MAIRS.

Shanghai—Per DILWARA, 10th Jan.
Sukor—Per PORTHO, 12th Jan.

OUTWARD MAIRS.

TO-MORROW.
Bangkok—Per CHIN MARU, 11th Jan.
Shanghai N. G. & Japan via Kobe—Per
MITSU MA MARU, 11th Jan.
Formosa via Keelung—Per RIYO M.
11th Jan., 9 a.m.
Saigon—Per FAP TUNG, 11th Jan., 9 a.m.
Shanghai & N. G. Japan via Nagasaki,
Canada, United States, Central & South America & Europe via
Canada—Per ARABIA M., 11th Jan., Reg. 11.45 a.m.
Letters 12.30 p.m.
Swatow and Shantou—Per CHIN HUA,
11th Jan., 3 p.m.
Saigon—Per PHEUMPEH, 11th Jan., 5 p.m.
Strait, Ceylon, Mauritius, S. Africa, India via
Dhamashodi, Bombay, Aden, Egypt and
Europe via Suez—DILWARA,
11th Jan., Reg. 5 p.m. Parcels
5 p.m. 12th Letters 9 p.m.
The Post Office will be closed on
Friday, 10th Jan., at 5 p.m.
SUNDAY, 12th January.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAI
HONG, 12th Jan., 8 a.m.
Gautier, Amoy & Nanking via Wuchow—
Per KADO MARU, 12th Jan., 8 a.m.
MONDAY, 13th January.
Gautier, Amoy & Nanking via Wuchow—
Per KADO MARU, 12th Jan., 8 a.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

January 10th, 11th, 12th.—No return from Japan, Vladivostok and the Philippines. Pressure has again decreased slightly at all reporting stations; it is lowest over Tongking.

Hongkong—Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. today, 0.04 inch. Total since January 1st 0.84 inches against an average of 0.14 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW:

Destinations	Forecast
1. Hongkong to Cap. Rock.	8. or variable winds moderate; cloudy generally; some rain.
2. Passage Channel	The same as No. 1.
3. South coast of China between H.K. and Lantau.	The same as No. 1.
4. South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan.	The same as No. 1.
5. G.W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant Hongkong Observatory, Jan. 10, 1919.	GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day on date On date
Barometer 29.88 29.85 29.50
Temperature 65 73 77
Humidity 95 85 82
Wind Direction E. S.W. S.W.
Force 4 3 4
Weather of cd eq
Rain 0.00 0.00 0.04
Highest open air Temperature on the 10th inst.
H.K. Observatory, Jan. 10, 1919.
T. P. CLAXTON, Director.

NOTICE.

ASAHI BEER.



ASAHI BEER
ASAHI BREWERY COMPANY LIMITED TOKYO JAPAN

HOTELS.

EUROPE HOTEL, SINGAPORE.

UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT,

THE PREMIER HOTEL, FINEST SITUATION,
EXCELLENT CUISINE.

ARTHUR E. ODELL

(Late Grand Hotel, Southwicks, England and
Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.)

THE CARLTON HOTEL
THE ONLY MODERN HOTEL IN SINGAPORE
ICEHOUSE STREET
Under American Management.
Rooms and quiet rest only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Central
District. 42 Bedrooms. Excellent Cuisine. Moderate
Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietors.
Telephone 412. MRS. F. M. CAMERON.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

January 10th, 11th, & 12th.

American Gazette No. 19.

"THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO"

THE ONE FILM ALL ARE GOING TO SEE

THE HOUSE OF TERRIBLE SCANDAL.

THURSDAY MATINEE 9TH JAN.

BOY SCOUTS BE PREPARED

In 8 pts.

SUNDAY MATINEE 12TH. JAN.

Sons of Satan.

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

THE

CORONET

TO-NIGHT

at 6 & 9.15 p.m.

Haddon Chambers' Masterpiece

"THE IDLER"

A brilliant little comedy

"LUCIEN, LUCETTE"

BRITISH GAZETTE No. 484.

Booking at ROBINSON'S

HOTELS.

The Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.

Operating:

THE HONGKONG HOTEL The leading Hotel in the Far East.

THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL (opening in the Summer of 1919) The coming seaside resort of South China.

THE HOTEL MANSIONS (Office premises)

The headquarters of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, and the leading American business concerns.

The Hotel Company, having recently extended their cold storage plant and installed motor transportation, are specializing in outside catering such as banquets, dances, picnics, etc., and are prepared to supply all necessary equipment, decorations, furnishings, and music.

Quotations may be obtained on application at the Hotel Main Office, or Representative will call on Comptrolling with

Telephone No. 481, Catering Department.

Telephone No. 1673, Manager.

J. H. TAGUART,
Manager.

THE PEAK HOTEL

1,500 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL

15 MINUTES FROM LANDSTAGE.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF

MRS. BLAIR.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

CENTRAL LOCATION.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND LIGHTING.

TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.

HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.

Tel. 372. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA".

J. W. WENGER,
Manager.

KINGSOLERE HOTEL MID-LEVEL

CRAGIEBURN HOTEL THE PEAK

KNOTSFORD HOTEL KOWLOON

SACHSE, LENNOX & CO. General Agents

Resident Managers.

THE PALACE HOTEL KOWLOON

Opposite the Repulse Bay and Harbour Roads

Two Miles from Ferry and Railway station. This Hotel has been recently constructed and refurnished, is now up-to-date in every respect and commands the highest rates.

240 AND 300 BEDROOMS.

TELEGRAMS: "MOTRATH".

Special Arrangements for Weddings on Application.

J. H. GILBERT,
Manager.

Printed and Published by The Proprietor, by Charles Macleod Wilson, at 11, Ice House Street, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.